

ARMY



NAVY

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REGULAR

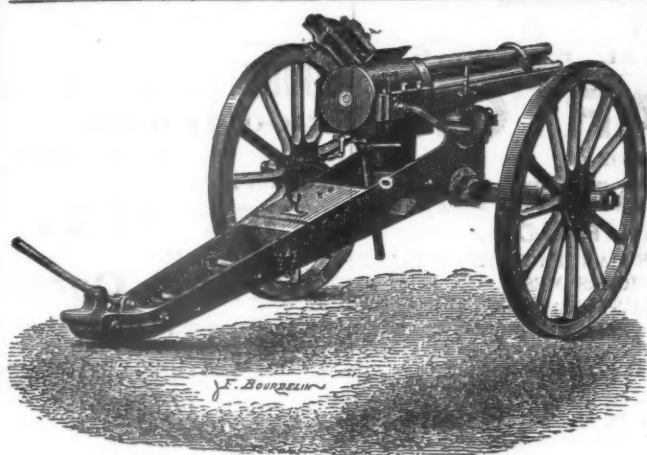
JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XIX.—NUMBER 38.
WHOLE NUMBER 974.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

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The Hotchkiss Revolving Cannon

which the cut represents, mounted on the field carriage, has been adopted by the United States for both Field and Naval purposes, and by nearly all the Governments of Europe.

They are made of 37mm., 47mm., and 53mm. calibre, and fire common and steel shell.

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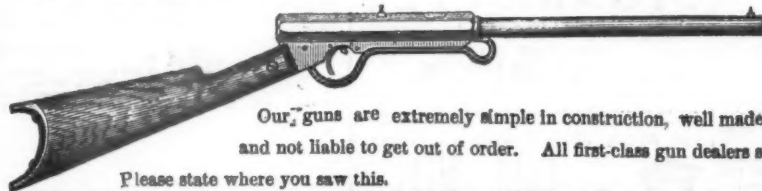
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PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

DEPT. QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 119 Grand Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
March 30, 1882

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement and of the instructions to bidders attached to each will be received at this office until noon, May 2, 1882, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Philadelphia, Pa., or Jeffersonville, Ind.:
4,500 Axes; 18,000 Ax handles; 7,000 Scrubbing Brushes; 4,000 Shovels, with long handles; 22,000 yards 6-4 dark blue Blouse Flannel; 92,000 yards 6-4 dark blue Shirting Flannel; 150,000 yards Canton Flannel.

To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot at Philadelphia, Pa.:

15,000 Helms, untrimmed; 3,000 Helms, hair plumes, Cavalry; 400 Helms, hair plumes, artillery; 5,000 Helms, Cavalry and Artillery; 500 Helms, Cavalry and Artillery; 24,000 Helms, top bases; 9,000 Helms, plume sockets; 15,000 Helms, spikes; 30,000 H. met. Eyles for all arms; 15,000 Campaign Hats; 5,000 Cork Helms; 30,000 Forage Caps; 40,000 Helms, Eagle devices (German silver); 60,000 Helms, Numbers (German silver); 70,000 Helms, Side Buttons; 10,000 Crossed Canons, for caps; 20,000 Crossed Rifles, for caps; 100,000 Brass Letters, for caps; 10,000 Brass Numbers, for caps and coats; 20,000 Scr. IIs and Rings; 85,000 half Undershirts; 25,000 Berililoves, right and left, number; 75,000 pairs Wool Stockings; 20,000 pairs cotton stockings; 3,000 pairs wool Mittens; 10,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes; 16,000 wool Blankets; 10,000 Card Receivers for bunks; 140,000 yards 6-4 S. B. Kersey, heavy; 20,000 yards 6-4 S. B. Kersey, light; 10,500 yards dark blue Flannel, 6-4 for lining great coats; 15,750 yards 6-4 cape lining Flannel, all colors; 1,650 yards 6-4 Fading cloth, all colors; 750 yards 1 allan Cloth; 10,000 yards Black Silks; 5,000 yards Black Fading; 50,000 yards Worsted Cord, all colors; 2,000 gross Coat Buttons, large; 5,000 gross Fly Buttons; 3,000 gross India Rubber Buttons for shirts; 41 doz. 1 spools Colored Silk; 17 dozen spools Black S wing silk; 2,500 ounces Black Chevron Silk; 20 ounces White Chevron Silk; 800 ounces Silk Twist; 500 pounds Black Lap Thread, No. 35; 500 pounds W. B. Lap Thread, No. 35; 300 pounds U. B. Machine Thread, No. 70; 500 pounds D. B. Machi e Thread, No. 70; 4,000 doz. 1 Williamsitic Thread, Black, Nos. 36 and 40; 1100 dozen Beating Cotton; 250,000 yards White Tape; 0,000 white buckles; 104 gross Hooks and Eyes; 7,750 yards 8 ounce Duck; 44,800 yards 10 ounce Duck; 45,700 yards 11 ounce Duck; 450 pounds G. Ivanized Iron Ring, 3/4 in. 6-8 in. 3/4 in. 3/4 in. and 1 inch; 500 pounds 5 fold cotton Twine; 1,200 pounds M-milla line, 9 thread; 2,700 pounds Cotton line, 6 thread; 850 pounds 1/4 Cotton Lope; 42 gross Brass Grommets, No. 3; 33 gross Brass Grommets, No. 5; 12 1/2 gross Brass Grommets, No. 5; 300 pounds Beeswax; 70 square feet Russel Leather.

Bidders are informed that all articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection; that full compliance with the specifications will be insisted upon; and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The goods herein called for are deliverable on and after July 1, 1882, and payment will be made as soon as Congress shall have granted the necessary appropriations. Bids must state in exact terms the number and quantity of the articles to be delivered on July 1, 1882, and the quantities monthly thereafter; also the time when the whole deliveries will be completed. A strict compliance with this rule will be insisted upon. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, Rev. Stat. §3715.

For copies of printed instructions to bidders and other information apply to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be inclosed: "Proposals for Military Supplies" and addressed to the Depot Quartermaster, Philadelphia, Pa. JAMES M. MOORE, Q.M., U.S.A.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifteenth Streets
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the course of business before the Executive Department at Washington. Special attention given to the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for Pension and Bounty, Claims of Contractors, and generally all business before any of the Department, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refers to the Hon. Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General Washington, D. C.; Hon. James Gillilan, Treasurer of the U. S., Washington, D. C.; General G. O. Howard, U. S. Army; Hon. J. H. Ely, 6th Auditor U. S. Treasury.

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"LITTLE JOKER,"	" " " " " " " " Cigarette.
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For Sale by Dealers Everywhere.

PROPOSALS FOR NAVY SUPPLIES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1882.
Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 1 o'clock P. M., April 25, 1882, and opened immediately thereafter in the presence of bidders, for the supply, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, of the following articles, viz.:

5,000 yards Blue Cloth, for Trowsers.
1,000 yards Blue Cloth, for Caps.
20,000 yards Blue Flannel, heavy quality.
10,000 yards Cotton Duck.
1,000 Mattresses, two covers each.
1,000 Blue Silk Neckchiefs.
100,000 pounds salt Water Soap.
8,000 Jack-knives.
1,000 Backing Brushes.
2,000 Whisk Broms.
4,000 Spoons.

The articles to be delivered within ninety days from the date of contract, excepting the cotton duck, one-half of which is to be delivered in thirty days and the remainder in ninety days from the date of contract.

Offers will be received for one or more of the above-mentioned articles, but must include the full amount required of each article or articles. The articles must conform to the Navy standard, and pass the usual naval inspection; and a reservation of 30 per cent. will be withheld from the amount of each delivery until the completion of the contract.

Bidders are referred to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Brooklyn Navy-yard for specifications, forms of offer, and all information relative to the articles required.

The proposal must be made on the proper blank forms, and filled out as indicated by the blank.

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

JOHN F. DEN ON,
Chief Clerk, Acting Chief of Bureau.

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Turkish, Virginia and a small portion of Virginia. This Cigarette is a new mixture. Very fine and mild—unlike any in market.

FRAGRANT VANITY FAIR.

Rare old Virginia.

NEW VANITY FAIR.

Half Turkish and half Virginia. New mixture of 1st January, 1882. Very fine and very mild—none like it.

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Globe for the money.

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ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 574.

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{ SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS

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Branch Office, 1420 New York Ave., N. W., Wash'n.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

ACCORDING to the Washington *Republic*, the following matrimonial events are soon to be in order: Major W. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss Marion West, daughter of ex-Senator West. Master W. G. Cutter, U. S. N., to Miss Minnie Pelouze, daughter of the late Gen. Pelouze. Lieut. Alex. Rodgers, U. S. N., to Miss Virginia Cameron, second daughter of Senator Don Cameron.

ACCORDING to a Berlin despatch, Count Von Moltke's opinion of the English Channel Tunnel is that the underground way would be the cause of little or no danger to either country on the score of invasion. One or two ironclad forts at the mouth, strong enough to resist all ordinary siege guns, would be sufficient to render it impassable. "I should not like to be in the tunnel," he is reported as saying, "nor risk the lives of my troops by leading them through it."

LIEUT. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Infantry, on a short visit to Washington, has returned to his post of duty, the Maryland Agricultural College.

ADMIRAL and Mrs. Boggs and the sisters of Mrs. Boggs have been visiting New York the past week.

THE tennis parties at the Washington Barracks are still kept vigorously up, to the intense delight of the young men and maidens of the Capital partial to that game.

GEN. Mackenzie, accompanied by his adjutant, 4th Cav., have been on an official visit to Fort Stanton and other points in Southern New Mexico.

MAJOR D. R. Clendenin, 8th U. S. Cavalry, Fort Brown, Texas, for some time past in poor health, is coming North on an extended sick leave.

ASST. SURGEON W. H. Corbuser, U. S. A., who left New York April 15 for Fort Mackinac, Mich., was expected to arrive there about April 22.

THE veteran Gen. P. V. Hagner, U. S. A., was at Kingston, N. C., this week on a visit to friends there. We must apologize to the General for transferring his honors as warden of St. John's Church, Washington, to another officer, Col. Peter C. Hains.

GEN. A. J. Perry, U. S. A., visited Elmira this week, to inspect certain improvements at the Woodlawn National Cemetery.

LIEUT. J. M. Jones, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., early this week on a month's leave.

WE have received several inquiries from New Yorkers as to when the "band will begin to play" at Governor's Island for the season. Soon, we presume, if at all.

GEN. Sherman, U. S. A., and party, after a glorious reception in Arizona, have turned their faces homeward, although not expected in Washington for some little time yet.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL D. B. Sacket, U. S. A., and Mrs. Sacket returned to Washington early this week from their brief trip to New York to see their son, who is at school up the Hudson.

THE Philadelphia Commandery of the Loyal Legion assembled in that city April 17, in the forenoon, to attend the funeral, at Burlington, N. J., of the late Gen. H. S. Lausing, U. S. V., a companion of the Order. There was a large concourse at the funeral. The New York Commandery held their annual election for officers on the evening of the first Wednesday in May.

MAJ. E. B. Beaumont and Capt. W. A. Thompson, 4th U. S. Cavalry, visited Topeka, Kansas, this week on civil matters connected with the U. S. District Court for Kansas there sitting.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE A. B. Gardner, U. S. A., reported at the War Department April 17 on business connected with the interminable Mason case.

COMDR. C. G. Witse, U. S. N., visited New York this week, stopping at the Sturtevant House.

COL. E. S. Otis, 20th Infantry, in charge of the School of Application at Fort Leavenworth, will visit West Point about June 1 to get some wrinkles at the annual examination of that institution.

LIEUT. S. M. Mills, 5th U. S. Artillery, whose tour at Fort Monroe, Va., will expire in a few days, is expected to succeed Capt. Chas. Bird as quartermaster and commissary officer at Governor's Island and Fort Columbus, New York Harbor.

LIEUT. E. R. Clark, 10th U. S. Infantry, recently promoted has arrived at Fort Porter, N. Y., for duty with his new company.

MAJ.-GEN. Hancock, accompanied by his staff, reviewed and inspected, April 19, the troops of the 5th U. S. Artillery at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., commanded by Capt. F. L. Guenther, of that regiment. It is needless to say that the troops looked and did their best, and the General expressed himself as highly satisfied with their appearance and movements. The band of the 5th Artillery from Fort Hamilton was a delightful adjunct of the occasion.

COMMODORE Upshur, U. S. N., attended the thirteenth anniversary meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, held at the Academy of Medicine, 12 West 51st street, Saturday evening, April 16th.

COL. W. P. Carlin, 4th U. S. Infantry, relinquishes, on promotion, the command of the Recruiting Depot at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and in his place comes Lieut.-Col. J. S. Mason, 20th U. S. Infantry, lately on duty as Deputy Governor of the Soldier's Home.

THE body of a murdered man was found at Sutton, Canada, April 14, and advices from Boston stated that the body is supposed to be that of Capt. Pilkington Jackson, formerly of the British Royal Artillery, and who was some years ago connected for a short time with the advertising department of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. It has, however, since been denied that the body was that of Captain Jackson.

CAPT. Charles Bird, assistant quartermaster, U. S. A., bade farewell to his many friends in this vicinity April 15, and thereafter started for Fort Snelling, Minn.

COL. H. C. Hodges, has now assumed active charge of the Quartermaster's Depot in New York, and is not at all displeased with the change from Arizona.

THE Military Service Institution of the U. S. projects an extension of its premises at Governor's Island, to accommodate its ever increasing library, museum, etc.

CAPT. D. P. Heap, Corps of Engineers U. S. A., for some time past on leave, etc., will shortly settle down to steady business at Grand Haven, Mich.

MAJ. J. B. Rawles, 5th U. S. Artillery, was in New York this week from Fort Schuyler on a brief visit.

ASSISTANT Surgeon H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. A., to the regret of his many friends at Fort Porter and in the city of Buffalo, has left those pleasant places to report to Gen. Terry for duty in the far West.

THE promotion of Capt. E. G. Bush to a majority deprives the 10th U. S. Infantry of one of its best captains and an officer whose executive ability we remember often to have heard praised when he was in command of the General Recruiting Depot in New York Harbor.

THE Turks have made Mr. Thorsten Nordenfelt, the inventor of the machine gun, a medjidie of the second class.

At a meeting held at New Albany, Ind., April 12, arrangements were perfected for the proper observance of Decoration Day at the National Cemetery there. Gen. James A. Ekin, U. S. A., always zealous in these services, was appointed one of a committee to attend to the arrangements, and also one of the Committee of Invitation. He was also selected as president of the day in conjunction with a number of vice-presidents.

A CORRESPONDENT at Fort Davis, Texas, writes: "A 'German' was given at this post recently, which was quite successful, and one of the most pleasant occasions we have yet had. The ladies were en grande toilette, and Mrs. C. A. Booth, one of the most popular of them, led the German with Lieut. L. P. Brant, 1st U. S. Infantry."

CAPT. Warren C. Beach, 11th U. S. Infantry, for some time past on leave in New York from Fort Sully, D. T., reported to Gen. Hancock, this week, for temporary duty at the headquarters Department of the East, Governor's Island.

COMMODORE Upshur and Passed Assistant Engineer J. A. Kenyon, U. S. N., were amongst the guests at the April dinner of the Saturday Night Club, held at Delmonico's, New York, April 16th.

THE seventeenth anniversary services of the death of Abraham Lincoln, held annually by the Lincoln Guard of Honor, occurred at Springfield, Ill., April 15th, at the catacombs of the National Lincoln Monument. Members of the Legislature and a large number of citizens were present. The song, "In Memoriam—Abraham Lincoln," was sung. Governor Cullom delivered an address, and John Carroll Power read extracts from Lincoln's speeches and part of an eulogy by an ex-Confederate. Other addresses followed, and the services closed with the singing of "America."

THE Turkish Army is evidently the army for rapid promotion. It is related that Mehemed Raschdi Paşa, ex-Grand Vizier, who died recently, was in his young days a corporal of infantry. He aided some ladies of the Imperial harem to procure a monkey which they desired for a pet. The Sultan Mahmoud, pleased with the act, summoned the corporal to his presence, and said to him: "Thou hast done well, my son, I will recompense thee with 5,000 piastres or the rank of bimbaschi (major) in my army, whichever thou wilt. Choose for thyself!" The young soldier, without an instant's hesitation, chose the promotion offered to him. Such was the commencement of a career that culminated in his occupancy of the highest office in the Ottoman Empire. Appointments in our Army have been made on similar principles, but not exactly in this way.

It is understood that Chief Clerk Crosby, of the War Department, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect June 30, has asked the Secretary of War to investigate certain allegations that he had been instrumental in suppressing evidence against Captain Howgate in the matters of the latter's irregularities in the Signal Bureau. The officers of the Signal Service say there is no reason to suppose that any other person was implicated with Mr. Howgate in the circumstances and acts which led to the latter's arrest. The Acting Chief Signal Officer has written to the War Department in reply to Mr. Crosby's request for an investigation that "there is no evidence to connect either Mr. Crosby or Gen. Myer with Mr. Howgate."

CAPT. Chas. R. Paul, 18th U. S. Infantry, has been vegetating in St. Paul lately, awaiting orders to conduct recruits to Fort Assiniboine.

LIEUT. Geo. W. H. Stouch, 3d Infantry, visits Fort Snelling, Minn., from Fort Shaw, Montana, to take a batch of recruits for that regiment to their station.

LIEUT. Henry P. Perrine, 6th Cavalry, will remain east until the latter part of May before returning to his post in Arizona.

PROFESSOR E. W. Bass, U. S. A., and Mrs. Bass, gave an entertainment, on the evening of April 17, to their friends and acquaintances in the officers' mess room, at West Point. It was universally conceded to be one of the most enjoyable affairs ever held at the Point.

CHEVALIER Ernst Von Hesse-Warteg delivered an interesting lecture, April 17, in the hall of the Academy of Medicine, New York, upon "The Submarine Tunnel between England and France." The lecturer expressed his confidence that notwithstanding opposition the tunnel would be constructed.

CAPT. A. W. Krountinger, U. S. A. (retired), a veteran of the 2d U. S. Infantry, of whom we have a pleasant remembrance on a visit to Newport Barracks, Ky., some years ago, is now living peacefully at Lewiston, Idaho.

SOME alarm was occasioned on Governor's Island, N. Y., at midday, April 18, by a report of fire in the quarters occupied by General A. J. Perry. The fire department of the Island was promptly on the spot, but fortunately it was only soot on fire in the chimney, and little or no damage resulted.

ASST. SURG. J. V. De Hanne, U. S. A., on sick leave at Ironia, New Jersey, was, at last report, progressing favorably to health.

THE Arizona *Miner*, of April 7, determined to have a hand in the promotion to Major-General whenever it falls in, says: "If it were left with the people of Arizona the matter would be settled in the affirmative, without a dissenting voice. General Crook has a lasting claim upon all old Arizonians for the valuable services rendered them in putting down the Apaches, who had long been a terror in the land. We believe that Crook has done more hard work in the service than any of those whose names are mentioned in connection of promotion, therefore he is entitled by right to the laurels."

PASSED ASSISTANT PAYMASTER J. N. Speel, U. S. N., who has been in St. Paul for the past year settling up the estate of the late J. C. Ramsey, was to leave there, April 12, for Washington, to resume his duties.

THE veteran Major William B. Lane, U. S. A. (retired), of Mexican war reputation, was in Philadelphia this week, registering at the Girard House.

LIEUT. S. E. Stuart, 1st U. S. Artillery, en route to Fort Monroe, Va., was in Philadelphia this week, stopping at the Colonnade Hotel.

HOWGATE is still at large and affords the public press much speculation as to his whereabouts.

A WASHINGTON despatch of April 17 says: "Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, who is now in his 70th year, has been confined to his residence at the Observatory since Tuesday last, with what his physicians pronounce Bright's disease. He has enjoyed good health through a long and active service in the Navy, and it was not until the beginning of last winter that he complained of any infirmity. The report of Dr. Adolph A. Hoebling, the naval surgeon on duty in Washington, who attends the Admiral, encourages the family, and it is hoped that the Admiral's vigorous constitution will enable him to resist the progress of the disease."

WE referred last week to the petition of Paymaster H. C. Machette, U. S. N., to Congress, against the restoration of Edward Bellows. Mr. Machette, who was one of the Committee of Investigation into Bellows's transactions, declares that he was undoubtedly guilty of the offence for which he was tried and sentenced at Montevideo where all the facts were known, and that in a similar negotiation of exchange at the same time, his (Machette's) account sales (filed in the Dept.), "showed no loss, but on the contrary a gain to the Government of an amount in excess of par." The statement that Bellows did not receive from the bank the amount, which he was entitled to receive, in accordance with the market rate, at which he had sold his bills, is characterized as preposterous to a business man; "yet had Mr. Bellows made any such excuse to the investigating committee, instead of attempting to escape, they would have at once, by going to the bank, ascertained its truth or falsity." Paymaster Machette further says: "There is no reason to doubt the bank paid to the said Bellows the full amount as they did always to myself—and it was only too apparent that he had prepared his account sales in such a way as to mislead the accounting officers, taking advantage of the different relative values of the dollar of the United States and that of Uruguay. His account sales being figured in Montevideoan instead of American dollars, a fact which could not be known by the Treasury officers, made an apparent loss to the United States, when it really had been a gain by the transaction." He asks, therefore, in the interests of justice to the officers whose promotion will be affected by the restoration of Bellows, and for the honor of the service, that the Senate will not give its sanction to a measure so demoralizing to the "esprit du corps," and which by its passage will have an undoubted tendency to make the crime of embezzlement by a United States disbursing officer a less heinous offence.

LIEUT. A. H. Jackson, Adjutant 7th Infantry, has succeeded Lieut. Hardin, at Fort Snelling, as recruiting officer for the Department of Dakota, and is open for a series of five years' engagements.

The pall bearers at the funeral of the late Naval Constructor Lenthall, whose death, service, etc., we recounted last week, were Rear Admirals C. R. P. Rodgers, J. J. Almy, Daniel Ammen, Chief Constructor T. D. Wilson, Naval Constructors J. W. Easby, Samuel H. Pook and Mr. H. A. Goldsborough. The remains were interred at Rock Creek Cemetery.

CAPT. E. B. Hubbard, Assistant Quartermaster, ordered recently to San Francisco for special service, has returned to Fort Huachuca, A. T.

CAPTS. Bomford and Paul, and Lieut. Todd, of the 18th Infantry, left St. Paul for Fort Assiniboine, M. T., April 13. LIEUT. H. K. Bailey, 5th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Bailey, registered at the Merchant's Hotel, St. Paul, April 14.

GEN. S. W. Crawford, U. S. A., was in Baltimore this week stopping at the Mount Vernon Hotel.

GEN. J. A. Elkin, U. S. A., visited Lebanon, Ky., on cemeterial business, returning to Louisville, Ky., after a brief stay.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Charles B. Byrne, U. S. A., of Fort Barrancas, Fla., has gone temporarily to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., to remain until the return of Dr. Cunningham from leave.

LIEUT. J. G. Leefe, 19th U. S. Infantry, on recruiting duty at David's Island, visited Sackett's Harbor, April 21st, with a detachment of recruits for the 4th Artillery at that post. After a brief but pleasant stay he returned to his station.

The retirement of General John M. Brannan, Colonel of the 4th Artillery, which took place April 18th, causes the following promotions: Lieut.-Col. A. P. Howe, 2d Artill., now at Fort McHenry, to be Colonel of the 4th, a regiment endeared to him by many associations in days gone by. Major H. G. Gibson, of the 3d Artillery, now waiting orders at Staten Island, to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d, which will probably take him to Fort McHenry; Captain A. M. Randol, of the 1st Artillery, now at Presidio, San Francisco, and A. D. C. to Gen. McDowell, to be Major of the 3d, which will carry him to a post in the Department of the South, probably Fort Barrancas. 1st Lt. J. W. MacMurray, of the 1st Artillery, 16 years in that grade, will be promoted captain, and 2d Lieutenant Albert Todd, same regiment, will be promoted 1st lieutenant.

ASSISTANT Surgeon Paul R. Brown, U. S. A., pleasantly remembered in this vicinity while on duty at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., a few years ago, will shortly return to New York from Texas.

The promotion of Captain A. M. Randol, 1st Artillery to be Major of the 3d, will leave a vacancy for an A. D. C. on the staff of Major Gen. McDowell, and afford for a time matter for further speculation.

LIEUT. J. G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers, who reports to Gen. Gillmore for duty in a few days, will probably succeed Lieut. Sears, temporarily detached from West Point, as disbursing officer of the Mississippi River Commission.

LIEUT. John S. Parke, Jr., 21st U. S. Infantry, was in New York this week to report to Col. Wood to conduct recruits to San Francisco, after which he will join his company at Vancouver Barracks.

LIEUT. J. A. Fessenden, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Governor's Island, April 19th, on a week's leave of absence.

Commodore Upshur, U. S. N., Commandant of the New York Navy-yard, and staff, paid an official visit of courtesy to Major General Hancock, at Governor's Island, Wednesday, April 19, arriving precisely at noon. He was received by the general and staff in full uniform, they having just concluded the review and inspection referred to in another place, and the customary salute was fired in his honor. After a brief but pleasant stay, the commodore returned to the Navy-yard.

LIEUT. W. H. Crowell, Adjutant of the 6th Infantry, has been appointed recruiting officer at Fort Douglas, Utah. Business is dull, however, as the Mormons don't take kindly to the Army.

COL. A. D. McCook, 6th Infantry, of Fort Douglas, Utah, was at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., this week, on Court-martial service.

A GENERAL Court-martial met at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., Wednesday of this week, for the trial of Captain George P. Walker, 3d U. S. Cavalry, who joined his regiment some months ago, after having been confined in the Insane Asylum, full particulars of which were given in the JOURNAL some time ago. General Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., is President of the court, and Capt. Leonard Hay its Judge-Advocate.

CAPT. A. H. Bowman, 9th Infantry, on short leave of absence, was registered at Chicago last week, and John G. Bourke, 1st lieutenant 3d Cavalry, A. D. C., reports at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of the Mo., in compliance with instructions from Gen. Williams, A. A. G.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of April 15, says: "Col. James Van Yost, 9th Infantry, has so far recovered from the injuries sustained in his fall from a stage coach as to be able to be about. He will leave, with his family, in about three weeks to join his command in Nebraska."

MAJOR-GENERAL Hancock still remains without a chief paymaster, although Lieutenant-Colonel Potter is acting in that capacity. We are informed that it is not probable a permanent assignment will be made until the action of the Senate on the compulsory retirement clause in the Appropriation Bill is known.

GEN. G. A. H. Blake and Capt. J. F. Rodgers, U. S. A., and Pay Director Cunningham, U. S. N., were amongst the guests at the reception of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, Pa. N. G., at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, April 19.

LIEUT. Jas. E. Macklin, 11th U. S. Infantry, of David's Island, N. Y. H., was at St. Paul, April 17, with recruits for the 3d U. S. Infantry, whom he delivered at Fort Snelling.

A DESPATCH of April 12, received at San Francisco from Tucson, throws some light upon the probable assignment of General Schofield from leave. It says: "General Sherman and party left here this evening, after two days' entertainment by the citizens and military. This morning he and his party visited San Xavier del Bac, and this afternoon the members of the Grand Army of the Republic visited the General in a body. He expressed himself much pleased with the growth of Tucson since two years ago, and predicted a great future for the Territory. Referring to the reorganization of the Army in Arizona and New Mexico, he thought that in the case of General McDowell's non-retirement New Mexico and Arizona would be thrown into a new department with General Schofield in command. He also thought most of the military posts in Arizona will be abandoned, except Grant and Huachuca, which will be enlarged, and probably others will be established near the line South of the railroads. He speaks well of the policy and success of the San Carlos Indian Agency, and thinks the Indians there should not be removed to the Indian Territory, but civilized where they are. The party will remain at Los Angeles three or four days, thence going to Yosemite and from there to San Francisco."

GEN. J. R. Brooke, U. S. A., visited Philadelphia, Pa., this week, and was a prominent participant in the ceremonies in that city, April 19, attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new armory for the 1st regiment, Pa. N. G.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR, accompanied by his son, daughter and Mrs. ex-Secretary Hunt, visited the Naval Academy, Annapolis, April 19th. The object of the President's visit was entirely private in its nature, being for the purpose of seeing and showing to his children the Herndon monument, erected in the Academy grounds. Captain Herndon was the grandfather of President Arthur's children, and was in command of the *Central America*, which went down in a storm on Sept. 12, 1857. The President was met at the depot by Capt. Ramsey, Superintendent, and Lieut. Burwell, his aid, and driven to the Academy. There were no official ceremonies.

LIEUT.-COL. N. B. Sweitzer, 8th Cavalry, intends to leave Fort Clark, Texas, early in May for a three or four months' sojourn in the North.

LIEUT. F. C. Grugan, 2d Artillery, shortly to leave Fort Monroe, Va., will take a short tour of duty with Gen. Hazen, on leaving there, before joining his battery at Fort Leavenworth.

MAJOR H. E. Noyes, 4th Cavalry, of Fort Craig, N. M., paid a visit to Topeka, Kan., recently, on civil matters.

ASSR. SURG. J. A. Finley, after leaving, recently, the pleasant post of Fort Adams, R. I., went to San Antonio, thence to Fort Concho, and has finally settled down as Post Surgeon of Fort McKavett, Texas.

LIEUT. L. E. Sebree, Signal Corps, U. S. A., was to leave San Antonio April 15, to enjoy a two weeks' leave with friends.

LIEUT. W. H. Beck, 10th Cavalry, expects to leave Fort Davis, Texas, about the middle of May to visit friends in the North.

CAPT. S. T. Norvell, 10th Cavalry, left Fort Concho, Texas, this week, to be absent for about two weeks.

CAPT. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., U. S. A., lately on duty at Atlanta, Ga., and more recently at Fort Brown, Texas, is expected North soon to stay for five or six weeks.

A CORRESPONDENT of the 3d Artillery at St. Augustine, Fla., writes: "Our hearts are rejoiced at the prospect of a new fit-out of quarters for officers and men. If ever an unfortunate garrison needed them it is this one. But Heaven and the next fiscal year will protect us."

The roster of the Quartermaster's Department for April maintains its accuracy and completeness. The May roster will announce many changes of station under late orders.

CHIEF ENGINEER J. B. Carpenter, U. S. N., visited New York this week, putting up at the New York Hotel.

The family of Col. Henry R. Mizner, 10th Infantry, arrived in Washington this week from San Francisco, and are located at the Ebbitt House.

GEN. Rufus Saxton, Col. Q. M. D., was not included among those officers of the Quartermaster's Department where stations have been changed by recent orders, although it was understood that it was originally intended to order him to the Department of the East. General S. is now in Washington, on leave.

GEN. Holabird is making preparations to leave Washington for Philadelphia by the 1st proximo.

EX-SECRETARY Hunt and Mrs. Hunt gave a reception to Secretary of the Navy Chandler and Mrs. Chandler April 19, which was largely attended. Among the guests were President Arthur, Admiral, Mrs. and Miss Porter, Rear-Admiral Fabius Stanly, Pay Dir. Watmough and Pay Insp. Carpenter, Admiral and Miss Almy, Lieut. and Mrs. Hoxie, Surgeon-General and Miss Barnes, Mrs. General Poe, Miss Rachel Sherman, General and Miss Parke, Rear-Admiral and Mrs. Selridge, Rear-Admiral and Miss Nichols, etc.

We regret to notice that on account of his health Chaplain David Wills, U. S. A., has been obliged to change for a time from Fort Walls Walls to Fort Colville, Wash. Ter. At last accounts the Chaplain was stopping at Medical Lake while en route to the latter post.

COL. W. M. Wherry, and Captains Wharton and Ward, U. S. A., of Gen. Hancock's staff, attended the fifteenth annual dinner of the associates of the Engineer Corps, and Co. K, 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., at the Hotel Brunswick, New York, Wednesday evening, April 19. The occasion was a most enjoyable one, and several brilliant speeches were made.

A DESPATCH received April 19 at San Francisco from Tucson, A. T., says: "News has come from Camp Thomas that the Chief of Police at San Carlos has been killed by Indians, and fears are entertained of the safety of the employees there. Col. Schofield, U. S. A., with two companies of the 6th Cavalry, has gone to their assistance. The Loos band is on the warpath."

LIEUT. Willis Wittich, 21st Infantry, left Fort Townsend, Wash. Ter., April 9, en route to San Francisco on a few weeks' leave.

LIEUT. D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Infantry, expects to be able to lay down the burden of official cares at Fort Porter the latter part of this week and start for Cincinnati, etc., on a month's leave.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York Evening Post says: "The new Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Chandler, has decided to return to the system of Secretary Thompson, and will at stated times have meetings of the heads of the bureaus to confer as to the requirements of the various divisions of the Department. The first meeting was held yesterday, and the members present spoke of it as very interesting and important. The idea is a very popular one in the Department, as the officers think it makes the Secretary better acquainted with his work and more interested in it. It was laid aside under Secretary Goff in his brief administration, and was not revived by Secretary Hunt. Now that Secretary Hunt is gone, the officers complain that he showed a lack of interest in the every-day work of the Department, and neglected the advice of various responsible heads of bureaus, while he took his cue largely from the suggestions of Admiral Porter."

THE following Army officers registered at the A. G. office, Washington, during the week ending April 20, 1882: Bvt. Brig. Gen. Rufus Saxton, Colonel Q. M. D., on leave, from San Francisco, at Wormley's Hotel; Bvt. Major Gen. John Newton, Colonel Corps of Engineers, at Wormley's Hotel, on leave, from Hdqrs. Engineers; Lieut. Col. Henry R. Mizner, 10th Infantry, at Ebbitt House, on leave; Chaplain George Mullins, 25th Infantry, at Ebbitt House (present by direction of Secretary of War on business connected with the education of the Army); Chaplain Thomas B. Van Horne, on leave; Bvt. Brig. Gen. Oliver L. Shepherd, Colonel U. S. A., retired, at Willard's Hotel; 2d Lt. Geo. L. Converse, Jr., 3d Cavalry, at Arlington Hotel, on leave; Bvt. Brig. General Henry L. Abbot, Lieut. Col. Corps Engineers, at Ebbitt House (present to attend session of National Academy of Science); Col. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. T. F. Rodenbough U. S. A., retired at Ebbitt House; Capt. James Mercer, Corps of Engineers, at Ebbitt House on public business.

List of officers registered at the Ebbitt House, Washington, during the week ending April 20, 1882: Army—Bvt. Lieut.-Col. C. H. Carlton, Major 3d Cavalry; 2d Lieut. Bogardus Eldridge, 10th Infantry; Capt. and Bvt. Major T. H. Norton, U. S. A., (retired); Assist. Surg. Joseph Y. Porter, Medical Department. Navy—Ensign Walter S. Hughes, Passed Assistant Paymaster John N. Speel, Capt. James A. Greer, Pay Inspector Thomas T. Caswell, Rear Admiral J. C. Feibiger, Lieut. Z. L. Tanner.

At a competitive examination held recently at Geneva, Ill., for the appointment of a cadet to West Point, Charles J. Ballou, of Aurora, was the successful candidate, who insures his recommendation for the place by the Hon. J. O. Sherwin, member of Congress for the 4th District. Mr. Ballou is a graduate of the East Side High School. Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st U. S. Artillery, from the West Side School, received his appointment in a similar manner.

GEN. Doubleday's book on Chancellorsville and Gettysburg has roused a sharp controversy between that officer and Gen. Howard. Gen. Doubleday writes a long letter to the N. Y. Tribune of April 17, commenting on some statements which Gen. Howard made to a reporter on the subject. In winding up his letter, Gen. Doubleday says: "I regret that in explaining the title given him by some of his friends—that of the Havelock of the Army—I referred to him as a Presbyterian, since he seems to dislike the appellation, and claims to be a Congregationalist. It will give me pleasure to make the correction in the next edition of my book."

THE retirement of Gen. John M. Brannan, U. S. A., at this time was rather a surprise, the "quidnuncs" in Army matters having made up their minds that no more retirements would take place until after final legislation had been had on the compulsory retirement bill.

The detail of Major and Bvt. Col. Milton Cogswell, U. S. A. (retired), as Deputy Governor of the Soldiers' Home near Washington, vice Bvt. Brig.-Gen. John S. Mason, Lieut.-Col. 28th Infantry, relieved at his own request, was unsolicited on the part of Col. Cogswell and entirely unexpected, but nevertheless acceptable to him, and a graceful recognition by the Commissioners of the Colonel's former service in the same capacity.

FREDERICK II. of Prussia wrote to Voltaire the following note:

P 2 6
6 heures 100

Souper à heures à Sans-Souci (Frederick's palace near Potsdam). Voltaire's only reply was "G. a." (J'ai grand appétit).

THE San Francisco Report of April 12 says: Lieut.-Col. Williamson, Corps of Engineers of the Light-house Department and the superior of John T. Best, the forger, has been brought before a Court of Inquiry of the U. S. A., which convened yesterday to investigate his affairs, for the purpose of ascertaining if there are any deficiencies on his part, or if he was in any way responsible for Best's crimes. Should any be found, he will be tried by martial law.

It is announced that Bvt. Col. Benjamin P. Runkle, U. S. A., retired, is a Reverend, and in charge of a church at Midland City, Michigan.

FITZ JOHN PORTER has been in Washington during the week, for the purpose of securing Congressional aid toward his restoration to the Army. As far as can be ascertained his prospects are not encouraging.

ONE of our exchanges reports that "a conversation arose between two newspaper men the other day as to the lines commencing 'The mills of the gods grind slowly.' 'They are Pope's,' said one. 'No, Pope never wrote anything of the sort,' maintained the other. 'I'll tell you how you can settle it,' said the first speaker; 'I know Pope well—he's at Fort Leavenworth. Telegraph him and ask him if he wrote it. I'll pay the charge.'" The line sounds to us much more as if it was written by Fitz John Porter.

ASST. SURG. H. S. Kilbourne, U. S. A., who lately left Fort Porter, N. Y., has settled down to business at Fort Shaw, Montana.

LIEUT. Francis Woodbridge, 7th U. S. Infantry, has hoisted the recruiting standard at Fort Buford, D. T.

SURG. C. R. Greenleaf, U. S. A., is expected in New York City from Dakota.

LIEUT. Geo. H. Roach, 17th Infantry, who was expected to return to Fort Sisseton, D. T., has had his leave extended to enable him to come North to bury his little child, whose death we announced last week.

MAJOR Alexander Piper, 4th U. S. Artillery, is on a brief visit to New York from Fort Trumbull, Conn.

MAJOR W. W. Sanders, 8th U. S. Infantry, has recently visited Fort Sisseton, D. T., on inspection service.

THE new "Casualty List," published by A. G. O., gives general satisfaction, as it enables officers to "keep the run" of all changes affecting promotion, etc.

THE officers at Jackson Barracks, La., will sit as a Board, April 25, to examine 1st Sergeant Chas. Smith, Jr., Battery H, 3d Art., as to his qualifications for a commission. We wish the candidate success.

LIEUT.-GEN. Sheridan was elected an officer of the Associate Society, No. 4, of the Red Cross, organized at Chicago, April 20.

GEN. Adam Badeau, U. S. A. (retired), was nominated, April 20, for Consul-General at Havana.

LIEUT. Samuel W. Miller, 5th Infantry, has gone from Fort Keogh to Camp Poplar River, M. T., for temporary service at the latter post.

RECENT DEATHS.

LIEUT.-COL. WARD MARSTON, U. S. M. C.

BUT three weeks ago we reported the death at Roxbury, Mass., April 2, of the wife of Lieut.-Col. Ward Marston, on the retired list of the U. S. Marine Corps. The aged husband has not been long in following his beloved wife, for he died, April 14, at Boston Highlands, Mass. Lieut.-Col. Marston entered the Marine Corps as a 2d Lieutenant March 3, 1819; was promoted 1st Lieutenant Oct. 30, 1821; Captain July 1, 1834; Major Dec. 10, 1855; Lieutenant-Colonel July 26, 1861, and was retired June 1, 1864. He received the brevet of Captain Oct. 30, 1831, for "ten years' faithful service in one grade," and the brevet of Major Jan. 2, 1847, for gallant conduct at the battle of Santa Clara, Upper California. As will be seen, the deceased officer served his country long and faithfully, and he was held in high esteem by his comrades and friends.

THE funeral of Col. Marston took place from his residence in Boston Tuesday afternoon. Lieut.-Commander G. F. F. Wilde, Lieut. F. W. Nichols, Ensigns J. H. Sears and D. Daniels acted as escort, together with the following officers from the U. S. M. C.: Lieut.-Col. C. D. Hebb, Capt. J. H. Higbee, 1st Lieut. I. H. Washburn, Sergeants M. Downey, P. Gorman, E. Robinson and P. Coffey, and Corporals M. Grady and W. Osborn.

BREVET MAJOR JOHN H. DONOVAN, U. S. A.

Brevet Major John H. Donovan died at the Providence Hospital, in Washington, April 16. Major Donovan, a native of Ireland, was appointed from New York a 1st lieutenant in the 69th N. Y. Volunteers on the 5th of January, 1862; promoted captain September 17, 1862; mustered out June 12, 1863; a captain of the Veteran Reserve Corps, Aug. 28, 1863; promoted major, December 4, 1863; Brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel of volunteers, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, especially in the battles of Malvern Hill and Fredericksburg, Va. Mustered out November 23, 1866. Appointed captain 44th Infantry, July 23, 1866; brevet major, March 2, 1867, for gallant and meritorious service in the picket attack near Fair Oaks, Va., June, 1862; transferred to the 17th Infantry, May 27, 1869. Retired, June 23, 1873, in consequence of disability resulting from a fearful wound in the head, destroying one eye, received at the battle of Fredericksburg, and which finally, connected with other ailments, culminated in softening of the brain, and ending his life as stated above. Captain Donovan was brave, warm hearted, and impulsive, the latter quality often leading him into scrapes during his service in the Army, but those who knew him

best will cherish the memory of a generous and loving friend and companion. One who knew him well remarked on hearing of his death: "Donovan was a splendid soldier and one of the bravest of men. His wounds gave him great trouble, and to that more than anything else may be attributed many of his erratic acts during the latter portion of his military career."

SERGEANT ADAM DANES.

First Sergt. Adam Danes, of Co. D of Instruction, General Recruiting Service, died suddenly of heart disease while at drill on David's Island, N. Y. H., on Tuesday last. The deceased, who for a number of years had charge of the training and instruction of the recruits received at the principal depot, was extensively and favorably known in the Army. Sergt. Danes was a native of Prussia and entered the service nearly twenty years ago. By his upright conduct and conscientious devotion to his duties he had gained the esteem of his comrades and the respect of his superiors, and in his untimely death the service has lost an excellent and valuable non-commissioned officer. The remains were interred, with military honors, at David's Island on Friday, the entire garrison, headed by the depot band, escorting them to their final resting place.

HEWAT STYMOUR LANSING died April 14th, at the Belden House, Burlington, N. J., after a long illness. Prior to the breaking out of the war he was the chief manager of the American-European Express Co. He assisted in organizing the Military Commission of the State of New York before the war. He was appointed Captain of the 12th U. S. Infantry August 5, 1861, and resigned on the 17th of July, 1863.

CYRUS MILLER, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Hartford, Conn., April 7; 88 years of age.

DR. Charles Braman White, who served during the war as a surgeon of volunteers and was medical director of the 13th Army Corps, at the siege of Mobile, died at New Orleans, April 16, of consumption.

THE CASE OF GENERAL PORTER.

THE elaborate opinion of Attorney-General Brewster upon the case of Gen. F. J. Porter, referred to in Secretary Lincoln's letter, quoted at the end of this article, doubtless settles the particular question upon which it was rendered. It is believed, however, that the President has still the power to remove by pardon the disabilities imposed upon Gen. Porter; and should this be accomplished Congress could, no doubt, if it chose, pass a bill authorizing the President to nominate Gen. Porter to the rank he held when dismissed. It is not believed that the question of back pay will be pressed, a simple restoration only being aimed at.

THE Attorney-General's opinion begins by citing the familiar facts of the trial of General Porter in 1862-3, the convening of the Schofield Board in 1878, their report favorable to Porter's restoration, the transmission of the report to Congress in 1879, and the recent application of Gen. Porter to President Arthur to set aside his sentence. Thence he proceeds to inquire as to the source of the jurisdiction exercised by courts-martial, reviewing the authority conferred upon these tribunals and pronouncing it complete. The next step is directed towards showing that when a court-martial has decided a case, and its decision has been confirmed by the President, the latter, or his successor, has not that power to annul the decision which Gen. Porter asked President Arthur to exercise. The proceedings are already at an end, and the action of the sentence is final.

Applying all this, and the cases cited, to the instance before him, Attorney-General Brewster says:

I accordingly hold that in the case under consideration the President has no power to review the proceedings of the court-martial and annul its sentence. It follows from this view that the President can afford the applicant no relief through a revision of the sentence in his case. That sentence involved immediate dismissal from the Army and disability to hold office thereafter. The dismissal is an accomplished fact, and so far the sentence is completely executed; the disability is a continuing punishment, and in regard to that the sentence is being executed. The latter may be remitted by the exercise of the pardoning power, but the former cannot in any way be affected thereby. Thus a pardon would not restore the applicant to the office in the military service from which he was dismissed (ex parte Garland, 4 Wall. 338). This could only be done by an appointment, under special authority from Congress, since by the general law of the military service appointments to the rank of General officers are to be made by selection from the Army, and all vacancies in established regiments and corps to the rank of Colonel are to be filled by promotion, according to seniority, except in cases of disability or other incompetency (Ar. Reg. of 1881, article 6; 14 opinions Attorney-Gen., 499). In this connection I remark that the Act of 1863, referred to by General Porter in his letter of request, was, as its title imports, only meant to be declaratory of the law, namely, that an officer cashiered or dismissed by sentence of a court-martial cannot be otherwise restored to the military service than through a new appointment, with the consent of the Senate. The law is the same as to officers of the Army who cease to be such in any other way. (Mimmack vs. United States, 97, U. S. 427; Blake vs. United States, 103, U. S. 237.) Power to appoint is not conferred by that statute. This power remains subject to the general law already adverted to, and, in the absence of special authority from Congress, it can only be exercised with respect to a person who has ceased to be an officer in the manner above stated, where it might equally well be exercised if such person had never been an officer in the military service. Upon the general question considered, the conclusion arrived at is that it is not within the competency of the President to afford the applicant the relief he has

asked for—that is to say, that it is not competent to the President to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the Court-martial and to nominate him to the Senate for restoration to his former rank in the Army.

As we have already said, however, there is another way open out of the difficulty, and it only remains to be seen whether this will be essayed. The letter informing Gen. Porter of the conclusions of the President is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, 1882.

SIR: The President has had under consideration your letter of 23d December, 1881, in which you allege an injustice of the sentence of the Court-martial under which, in 1863, you were as an officer of the Army, "dismissed from the service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit under the Government of the United States," and refer to the report of the Advisory Board made in 1879, and ask the President, if convinced of the justice of the recommendation of the Advisory Board, to annul and set aside the finding and sentence of the Court-martial, and to nominate you to the Senate for restoration to your rank in the Army. It being advisable that before considering the propriety of the action requested by you the question of the power of the President in the premises should be determined, your letter was by the President referred to the Attorney-General for an investigation of that subject. By direction of the President I have to enclose to you a copy of the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated March 15, 1882, and to inform you that the President concurs in the views therein expressed, and consequently that a compliance with the application contained in your letter is not within his authority.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,

Secretary of War.

Gen. F. J. PORTER, No. 44 West 25th street, New York, N. Y.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NEWPORT (R. L.) JOTTINGS.

NEWPORT, April 21, 1882.

ALL was hurry and bustle in the harbor early Monday morning, the occasion of which being the sailing of the U. S. training ships *Portsmouth* and *Saratoga* on their European cruise, the details of which have already appeared in these columns. Commodore Luce was on board of the *Portsmouth* bright and early, and he had a pleasant word for everybody. All sail was set, and by 7 o'clock they were both well underway. As they passed out by Fort Adams they presented a grand appearance, there being a wholesome breeze, and that, too, from a favorable quarter. The goodbyes and farewells, the mailing of letters and packages, etc., were attended to Saturday afternoon and on Sunday as well. It was not deemed advisable to sail on Saturday, as there was a head wind and a head tide. The delay seemed to be appreciated by all hands, as it was thought that a Sunday on shore would be preferable to one at sea.

Commodore Luce's family visited the flagship on Sunday. Application was made for the detaching of Midshipman Robert K. Wright, U. S. N., to instruction at the Torpedo Station, but he sailed on the *Portsmouth* on Monday as no contrary orders were received. Never since the inauguration of the torpedo service at this place has an officer below an ensign been ordered to duty at the station. It should be stated that Mr. Wright did not ask for the change of station or of duties.

Lieut.-Comdr. Royal B. Bradford, U. S. N., has returned from leave and resumed his duties at the Torpedo Station. He is very much improved in health.

The concerts to be given at Fort Adams by the 4th U. S. Band, are looked forward to with a good deal of interest.

News has been received here of the death of Mrs. Price, wife of Prof. Kenneth Price, formerly leader of the 1st U. S. Artillery, at Fort Keogh, M. T. The remains were interred at Charleston, S. C.

Chaplain Richard Hayward, U. S. N., has accepted an invitation to deliver the memorial oration on Decoration Day at this place.

Dr. Neilson, U. S. N., left here on Monday, April 10, for Fort Royal, where he has been ordered to duty on board of the *Wyoming*.

The revenue cutter *Grant*, of New York, came here on Saturday, and on the following day she was instrumental in doing a very creditable piece of work. Capt. Fenger, her popular commander—who, by the way, while here did not neglect to pay a friendly visit to Newport's invalid harbor-master, Capt. "Steve" Gardner—went outside (near Point Judith) and removed the spars, etc., of the schooner *Sarah W. Blake*, which was run into and sunk, all hands being lost, during a fearful storm in January last, by the steamer *Newport*, of the Fall River Line. The vessel had long been dangerous to navigation.

Lieut.-Comdr. Francis Morris, U. S. N., has rented the Brown cottage, in the adjoining town of Middletown, for the season of 1882. This officer is a son-in-law of ex-Mayor Henry Bedlow, of this city.

The late Judge Potter, who was buried a few days ago at South Kingstown, was the father of Dr. Thomas M. Potter, U. S. N.

The gunner at the Torpedo Station, Mr. Burdett, who was stricken with paralysis last week, is a good deal better and no immediate danger is apprehended.

Chaplain Clark, U. S. N., is in receipt of numerous compliments upon the excellence of his charming story in the current number of the magazine, *Wide Awake*.

Three local residents have been fined for assaulting Private Matthias Fenniger, a member of the 4th U. S. Artillery at Fort Adams.

F. S. Allen, a private marine on board of the *New Hampshire*, and Private Anderson, the marine who on board of the *Portsmouth* on the passage from Hampton Roads became insane, have been taken to the Chelsea Hospital, near Boston, for medical treatment.

Nathaniel Waterson, the missing employee from the Torpedo Station, who has been missing for some time, has been heard from at Belfast, Ireland. Liquor is the cause of his departure. He is to return to his family at once.

Joseph Freeman, a private on board of the *Saratoga*, deserted on Tuesday and stole the sum of \$60 belonging to his mess. He was arrested in the Pine Tree State and returned to Newport to answer to the charges of larceny and desertion.

THE British Admiralty, which has lately largely increased the pay and pensions of the Naval Medical Department, has for the first time attracted more than a sufficiency of candidates.

THE ARMY.

G. O. 43, H. Q. A., April 12, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 2761 of the Regulations—as amended by G. O. 9, current series, from the War Dept.—is corrected to read as follows:
2761. *Devices in white metal (German silver) for staff and staff corps:* Commissary sergeants, a crescent; hospital stewards, a caduceus; engineers, a castle; ordnance, a shell and flame; signal corps, crossed flags. To be worn on the shield.—[G. O. 52, 1881.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., April 13, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulation is published to the Army:

The Quartermaster's Department will sell to the post treasurer, at cost price, such lamps, oil, and wicking as may be required to light the post bakery, payment to be made from the post fund. The sales will be made from the supply on hand at the post, and the number of lights and quantity of oil and wicking for use in the bakery will be fixed by the post council of administration.

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., April 14, 1882.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 1882 of the Regulations is corrected to read as follows:

1882. The yearly allowance of stationery to ordnance sergeants on duty at posts not garrisoned by troops will be two quires writing paper, letter size; four sheets blotting paper; one hundred envelopes, official size; one dozen steel pens; two pen-holders; one bottle black ink, pint; one small bottle mullage and brush; one inkstand; and one piece office tape, to be drawn quarterly, except pen-holders, ink, mullage, and brush, inkstand, and tape, which will be drawn at commencement of issue.—[G. O. 56, 1877.]

By command of Gen. Sherman:

R. C. DRUM, Adj.-Gen.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Jan. 2, 1882.

Publishes a *résumé* of the General Orders from Dept. Headquarters, now in force, together with additional instructions, published for the convenience and guidance of troops serving in the Department. (All of them have appeared from time to time in the JOURNAL.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, April 4, 1882.

Announces the boundaries of the military reservation at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., as amended.

G. O. 16, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, April 6, 1882.

Publishes instructions in regard to the care, disposition, etc., of engineer property at military posts.

CIRCULAR 23, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 6, 1882.

Post commanders will promptly report all changes of routes of travel to their posts, giving description of the new routes, with distances and how they have been obtained (by triangulation, odometer, estimate, etc., etc.); the description of the routes should include that of the whole way to the nearest railroad stations or steamboat landings, and give the names of all towns, villages, and streams passed over, with their distances from the nearest places named on the route. Where there is more than one route used the relative advantages of each will be given in full, as compared with new one.

CIRCULAR 24, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, April 10, 1882.

Republishes letter of Sept. 22, 1880, from A. G. O., to the effect that "meritorious non-commissioned officers who are married may be re-enlisted within one month from date of discharge, without making application to this office for special authority in each case, provided it is understood their wives will be entitled to no privileges as laundresses, and that they will not make the fact of their being married a ground for discharge before the expiration of their term of service."

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.—Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge-Advocate, will proceed to Washington, D. C., on public business (S. O. 67, April 15, D. E.).

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Major Edward B. Grimes, Q. M., is assigned to duty as Depot Q. M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., relieving Major George H. Weeks, Q. M. He will comply with the orders he has received from Hdqrs of the Army (S. O. 75, April 8, D. M.).

Major E. B. Grimes, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Riley, Kan., on public business (S. O. 76, April 10, D. M.).
Leave of absence for one month, to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Capt. C. W. Williams, A. Q. M., Fort Brown, Tex. (S. O. 85, April 8, D. T.).

Capt. Charles Bird, A. Q. M., will report to the Comdg. Gen., Dept. of Dakota, for assignment to duty (S. O. 39, April 17, M. D. M.).

Col. James A. Ekin, A. Q. M. Gen., Louisville, Ky., will proceed to Lebanon, Ky., on business connected with the National Cemetery at that place (S. O. 42, April 15, D. S.).

Capt. E. B. Hubbard, A. Q. M., will return without delay to his station, Fort Huachuca, A. T. (S. O. 67, April 7, M. D. P.).

The leave of absence granted Col. Rufus Saxton, A. Q. M. Gen., is extended one month (S. O., April 17, W. D.).

Lieut. Col. Alexander J. Perry, Chief Q. M. of the Dept. of the East, will proceed to Elmira, N. Y., on public business connected with the National Cemetery at that point (S. O. 68, April 17, D. E.).

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—Com'y Serg't John J. Hack will proceed, upon the abandonment of the post of San Diego, Tex., or as soon as his services can be dispensed with at that post, to Fort McIntosh, Tex., to relieve Com'y Serg't James Davidson, who will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo. Ty., for duty (S. O., April 15, W. D.).

Com'y Serg't Arthur Smith, recently tried at Benicia Barracks, Cal., for without authority, taking from the door of the Subsistence store room the lock or lock fastener with which said store room door was locked and fastened, and forcibly opening said door and selling or issuing certain Subsistence stores, the property of the United States, and for which 1st Lieut. Edward Lynch, 8th Inf., A. O. S., is responsible, was acquitted (G. C.-M. O. 34, April 7, M. D. P.).

Lieut.-Col. Amos Beckwith, Asst. Com'y Gen. of Sub., will inspect at St. Louis, Mo., such bacon and hard bread as is furnished under contract for the Indian service by William H. Smith and Augustus Weyl, of that city (S. O. 40, April 19, M. D. M.).

Com'y Serg't Robert Quiddle, recently appointed from sergeant, Co. B, 14th Inf., will proceed to Fort Grant, Ariz. Ty., and report to the C. O. of that post for duty, to relieve Com'y Serg't Isidore Kalms, who will proceed to Fort Preble, Me., for duty (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Asst. Surg. W. H. Gardner is relieved from duty at Fort Concho, Tex., and will report to the C. O., Fort McKavett, Tex., for duty as post surgeon, relieving Surg. W. E. Waters, to enable the latter to meet the requirements of so much of par. 12, S. O. 78, c. s., A. G. O., as refers to him (S. O. 36, April 10, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. John J. Marston, now at Fort Laramie, W. T., will report in person to the C. O., Fort Fetterman, W. T., for temporary duty, to relieve Capt. Edward B. Moseley, Asst. Surg., from duty at that post (S. O. 36, April 11, D. P.).

A. A. Surg. F. X. Murray, having reported at Hdqrs Dept. of the Platte for assignment to duty, will report in person to the C. O., Fort Thornburgh, U. T., for duty (S. O. 36, April 11, D. P.).

Asst. Surg. J. A. Finley will report to the C. O., Fort Concho, Tex., for duty (S. O. 35, April 8, D. T.).

Capt. Charles B. Byrne, Asst. Surg., Fort Barrancas, Fla., will proceed to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., for temporary duty during absence on leave of Asst. Surg. T. A. Cunningham, Par. 2, of Dept. S. O. 40, c. s., is amended, and the leave of absence for fifteen days therein granted Capt. Cunningham, Asst. Surg., will take effect on arrival of Asst. Surg. C. B. Byrne at Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala. (S. O. 41, April 12, D. S.).

So much of S. O. 78, April 5, 1882, from W. D., as directs Capt. William B. Davis, Asst. Surg., to report for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Platte, is amended so as to direct him to report for duty to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota (S. O., April 15, W. D.).

Capt. Paul R. Brown, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, and will proceed to N. Y. City and report by letter to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O., April 17, W. D.).

Asst. Surg. T. J. C. Maddox, member G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., April 17 (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.).

A. A. Surg. J. H. Lott will accompany the detachment of recruits in charge of Lieut. Reed, 7th Inf., ordered to leave David's Island, N. Y. H., April 13, for Fort Snelling, Minn., as medical officer (Order 59, April 11, Rec. Depot, David's Island, N. Y. H.).

Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, member G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex., April 17 (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.).

1st Lieut. Rudolph G. Ebert, member G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., April 5 (S. O. 43, March 30, D. C.).

Asst. Surg. J. C. Worthington, member G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 21 (S. O. 69, April 18, D. E.).

Asst. Surg. John H. Bartholf, member G. C.-M. at Fort Lapwai, I. T., April 10 (S. O. 44, March 31, D. C.).

Par. 1, S. O. 47, c. s., Dept. of Dakota, in regard to Capt. J. V. Lauderdale, Asst. Surg., is revoked. He will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., for duty (S. O. 59, April 13, D. D.).

Major Charles H. Greenleaf, Surg., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Dakota, and will proceed to N. Y. City and report by letter to the Surg.-Gen. (S. O. 57, April 11, D. D.).

Capt. Henry S. Kilbourne, Asst. Surg., will proceed to Fort Shaw, M. T., for duty (S. O. 60, April 14, D. D.).

Asst. Surg. William H. Corbuser will proceed to Fort Mackinac, Mich., for duty as post surgeon. On his arrival the post commander will annul the contract of the A. A. Surg. now on duty at Fort Mackinac (S. O. 67, April 15, D. E.).

Hosp. Steward Herman Nebelsieck, Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, discharged by expiration of service March 29, and re-enlisted March 30, 1882. Averaged himself of a six months' furlough granted by the War Dept.

PAY DEPARTMENT.—Major W. A. Rucker, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to Fort Pembina, D. T., and pay the troops stationed at that post, on the muster of Feb. 28, 1882 (S. O. 55, April 8, D. D.).

Col. George L. Feibiger, Asst. Paymaster-Gen., is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Mil. Div. of the Pacific and of the Dept. of California, with station in San Francisco, Cal., to date from April 3, 1882 (G. O. 7, April 5, M. D. P.).

So much of par. 13, S. O. 58, March 13, 1882, from W. D., as directs Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Deputy Paymaster-Gen., to report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of the Columbia for duty as Chief Paymaster of that Dept., is amended so as to further direct that he take station at Portland, Ore. (S. O., April 17, W. D.).

Major James P. Canby, Chief Paymaster, is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Columbia. Until the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Rodney Smith, Major W. H. Eckels will perform the duties of Chief Paymaster (G. O. 7, April 3, D. C.).

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. John G. D. Knight, now on leave of absence, will report to Lieut.-Col. Quincy A. Gillmore, President of the Mississippi River Commission, N. Y. City, on or before May 1, 1882, for duty; and he is designated as disbursing officer under the commission (S. O., April 17, W. D.).

A Board of Engineer Officers to consist of Lieut.-Cols. John G. Parke and Cyrus B. Comstock, and Major Godfrey Weitzel, will assemble at Chicago, Ill., upon the call of the senior member, to consider and report upon the question of further encroachments upon, obstruction of, or interference with, the harbor improvements at that place (S. O. 31, April 18, Corps of Engrs.).

Major John M. Wilson is appointed to act as inspector on certain unseizable recruiting property and camp and garrison equipage on hand at the recruiting rendezvous, Cleveland, Ohio (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Major Isaac Arnold is appointed to act as inspector on certain camp and garrison equipage on hand at the recruiting rendezvous, Indianapolis, Ind. (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

Capt. John A. Kress will proceed to Boise Barracks, I. T., via Fort Walla Walla, W. T., to make the regular annual inspection and certain official investigations thereof (S. O. 40, March 23, D. C.).

The ordnance sergeant in charge of fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., will transfer, for experimental purposes, to the proving ground there, one 8-inch Rodman smooth bore gun and carriage, and one 10-inch Rodman smooth bore gun and carriage (S. O. 68, April 17, D. E.).

CHAPLAINS.—Par. 1, S. O. 43, c. s., from Dept. of Dakota, granting leave of absence to Post Chaplain J. H. Macomber, is revoked, as Chaplain Macomber does not desire to avail himself of the leave (S. O. 55, April 8, D. D.).

Based upon Surg. certificate recommending a change of climate, the station of Post Chaplain David Wills is temporarily changed from Fort Walla Walla to Fort Colville, W. T., and he will report for duty accordingly. He is authorized to delay 30 days at Medical Lake, W. T., en route (S. O. 43, March 30, D. C.).

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

1st Lieut. Thomas Garvey, Fort Bidwell, Cal., is authorized to proceed to the station to which his troop, C, is ordered, Fort Walla Walla, W. T., by way of San Francisco and Portland (S. O. 68, April 10, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. O. L. Hein, member, G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 8 (S. O. 66, April 6, M. D. P.).

Capt. Thomas McGregor, president; Capt. James Jackson, Charles Bendire, Max Wesendorff, 1st Lieut. Frank A. Edwards, 2d Lieut. Albert L. Mills, William S. Scott, members, and 1st Lieut. R. P. Page Wainwright, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Ty., April 5 (S. O. 43, March 30, D. C.).

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams will report to the C. O. Vanconver Bks, W. T., for the purpose of conducting a detachment of cavalry recruits to their regimental headquarters (S. O. 41, March 25, D. C.).

1st Lieut. John Q. Adams will take charge of, and conduct to their destination, by the steamer leaving Portland, Ore., April 5, five enlisted men of the Ordnance Department designated by the C. O. Vanconver Ordnance Depot, for transfer to Benicia Arsenal, Cal. (S. O. 44, March 31, D. C.).

Capt. A. G. Forse, 1st Lieut. Frazier A. Boutelle, and 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Lapwai, I. T., April 10 (S. O. 44, March 31, D. C.).

Change of Station.—The C. O. Fort McDermitt, Nev., will, on or about May 1, 1882, after detaching one officer and ten men of his troop, G, for duty at the post, proceed with the troop to, and take station at, Fort Bidwell, Cal. Upon the arrival of Troop G, Troop C will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., for assignment to a station (S. O. 65, April 5, M. D. P.).

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, 1st Lieut. Joseph F. Cummings (S. O. 37, April 14, D. P.).

Capt. Walker.—A G. C.-M. is appointed to meet at Fort Fred. Steele, Wyo., on April 19, 1882, for the trial of Capt. John P. Walker, 3d Cav. Detail for the Court: Col. Wesley Merritt, 5th Cav., president; Col. Albert G. Brackett, 3d Cav.; Col. Alexander McD. McCook, 8th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Edwin C. Mason, 4th Inf.; Major Edwin V. Sumner, 5th Cav.; Capt. Edwin Pollock, 9th Inf.; Capt. William H. Bisbee, 4th Inf., members, and Capt. Leonard Hay, 9th Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 36, April 11, D. P.).

4TH CAVALRY, Col. Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Major H. E. Noyes, Fort Craig, N. M., is authorized to obey the summons to appear before the U. S. District Court for the District of Kansas, at Topeka, Kas., on April 12 (S. O. 50, April 10, D. N. M.).

Veterinary Surgeon John Casewell will proceed to Fort Union, N. M., to attend sick horses (S. O. 51, April 11, D. N. M.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

Leave Extended.—2d Lieut. Lorenzo L. C. Brooks, one month (S. O. 38, April 13, M. D. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.

The telegraphic instructions of April 6, from Hdqrs D. A., relieving 1st Lieut. E. E. Dravo from duty with Troop D, and directing him to report to the C. O. Fort Apache, A. T., for temporary duty at that post, are confirmed (S. O. 51, April 6, D. A.).

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. Henry P. Perrine, one month (S. O., April 15, W. D.).

Col. E. A. Carr, extended one month, to apply for a further extension of one month (S. O. 65, April 5, M. D. P.).

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.

Capt. J. F. Randlett will take charge of a detachment of military prisoners and conduct them from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 35, April 8, D. T.).

Major S. S. Sumner, president; Capt. A. P. Caraher, 1st Lieut. F. E. Phelps, and 2d Lieut. J. W. Pinder, members, G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex., April 17 (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.).

Capt. L. T. Morris, A. B. Wells, 1st Lieut. E. Luff and H. W. Sprole, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., April 17 (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to take effect at an early date in May, 1882, to apply for extension of three months, Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 36, April 10, D. T.).

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

The Depot Q. M. at San Antonio, Tex., will forward twenty-three cavalry horses to Fort Davis, Tex., for assignment to the 10th Cav. belonging to that post (S. O. 36, April 10, D. T.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to take effect not later than April 21, Capt. S. T. Norvell, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 35, April 8, D. T.).

One month, to take effect not later than May 20, 1882, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. W. H. Beck, Fort Davis, Tex. (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.).

1st ARTILLERY, Colonel Frederick T. Dent.

Capt. Joseph P. Sanger, president; 1st Lieut. John W. Dillenback, R. Q. M., 2d Lieut. Adam Slaker, Fred. Marsh, members, and 1st Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 8 (S. O. 66, April 6, M. D. P.).

Capt. Frank E. Taylor, president; 1st Lieut. Richard G. Shaw, John Pope, Jr., 2d Lieut. Millard F. Harmon, members, and 1st Lieut. Robert H. Patterson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, W. T., April 11 (S. O. 46, April 4, D. C.).

2ND ARTILLERY, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

1st Lieut. Frank C. Grugan will report, either on May 1, 1882, or June 1, 1882, to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army for special duty for the period of one month from the date of reporting, and on the expiration of this period he will join his station (S. O., April 18, W. D.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Albion P. Howe.

Col. John M. Brannan, being over sixty-two years of age, is retired from active service (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. M. Jones, Fort Adams, R. I. (S. O. 68, April 17, D. E.).

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.

The C. O. Fort Shaw, M. T., will direct 1st Lieut. George W. H. Stouch to report in person at Fort Snelling, Minn., to conduct a detachment of 3d Inf. recruits to their station (S. O. 56, April 10, D. D.).

2d Lieut. W. E. P. French will proceed to St. Paul, Minn.,

and there await orders to conduct recruits to his regiment (S. O. 58, April 12, D. D.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Daniel Huston, Jr.

The C. O. Fort Keogh, M. T., will send 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Miller to Camp Poplar River, M. T., for temporary duty (S. O. 59, April 13, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

1st Lieut. Richard E. Thompson is relieved, and 1st Lieut. William H. H. Crowell, Adj't., appointed Recruiting Officer at Fort Douglas, U. T. (S. O. 37, April 14, D. P.)

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.

So much of par. 1, S. O. 228, Oct. 8, 1881, W. D., as relates to 1st Lieut. Henry M. Benson, is revoked (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

1st Lieut. E. E. Hardin, R. Q. M., is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 56, April 10, D. D.)

1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, Adj't., is detailed on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 56, April 10, D. D.)

2d Lieut. G. S. Young is relieved from duty on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 58, April 12, D. D.)

2d Lieut. Francis Woodbridge is detailed on General Recruiting Service for the Dept. of Dakota, at Fort Buford, D. T. (S. O. 58, April 12, D. D.)

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.

Co. K (Capt. Worth's), will proceed to, and take station at, Fort McDermit, Nev., on May 1, 1882 (S. O. 65, April 5, M. D. F.)

Major W. W. Sanders, Act. Insp.-Gen. Dept. of Dakota, will proceed to and inspect Fort Sisseton, D. T. (S. O. 57, April 11, D. D.)

G. C.-M.—Before a General Court-martial which met at San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 17, 1882, was tried 1st Lieut. John O'Connell, 8th Inf., for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," the specifications alleging that, being called upon by a Board of Survey assembled to consider the facts relating to the transfer of public property of the Quartermaster's Department to him from 1st Lieut. C. A. Earnest, 8th Inf., and the returns and accounts pertaining thereto, did submit certain false and untrue statements, in so far that they declared that Lieut. Earnest left the post, at the time of the transfer aforesaid, before his said papers were completed, or even in a fair way to be completed; that he, Lieut. O'Connell, never had charge of Lieut. Earnest's papers; and that the several allegations of a general nature contained therein were false, as he, Lieut. O'Connell, well knew, intending thereby to bring said Lieut. Earnest into ridicule, to cast unmerited odium upon Capt. Worth and Lieut. Johnson as members of said Board of Survey, for the purpose of deceiving said Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf., and to the scandal of the service. Lieut. O'Connell pleaded "Not Guilty," and the Court so found and duly acquitted him, its action being approved by the reviewing officer, Major-General McDowell (G. C.-M. O. 29, April 3, M. D. F.)

Before a General Court-martial which met at San Francisco, March 22, 1882, was tried 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th U. S. Inf., for "Violation of the 60th Article of War," the specification alleging that he, being on duty as A. A. Q. M. at Benicia Bks, Cal., and in that capacity charged with the receipt, care, issue, sale of, and special responsibility for, the fuel furnished by the United States to said post, for use in the military service thereof, did, during the period from June 1, 1880, until Sept. 30, 1880, the date of his relief, knowingly and wrongfully apply to his own use and benefit, and wrongfully and knowingly dispose of, or permit to be disposed of, to other officers at said post of Benicia Bks, Cal., without making any charge therefor, a quantity of the fuel aforesaid, to the value of \$190, more or less. Lieut. Earnest pleaded "Guilty" to the specification, except the words "to the value of \$190, more or less," and "Guilty" to the charge. The Court found him "Guilty," except as to the words above quoted, and sentenced him "To be reprimanded in orders by the Commanding General," giving as a reason for its leniency its conviction that Lieut. Earnest's action, though constituting a technical offense, was influenced by no criminal intent. Major-General McDowell expressed himself as follows upon the case: The General Commanding regrets being unable to approve so much of the findings of the Court in the case of Lieut. Earnest as excepts from the findings of guilty to the specification the words, "to the value of \$190, more or less;" nor can he concur in their judgment that the offense of which the accused is convicted is only a "technical one." The plea of the accused and the findings of the Court establish the fact that he did "knowingly and wrongfully apply to his own use and benefit, and wrongfully and knowingly dispose of, or permit to be disposed of, to other officers, without making any charge therefor, a quantity of fuel." This fuel so applied and disposed of, was "the fuel furnished by the United States for use in the military service thereof." Much testimony was taken as to certain "refuse and rubbish" used at the post; but whatever this may have been, and whatever, if any, irregularity there was connected with it, it forms no part of the subject matter with which the accused was charged. The accused, while pleading guilty to having knowingly and wrongfully used for his own benefit, and to having knowingly and wrongfully disposed of for the benefit of his brother officers, a quantity of the fuel furnished by the United States for the use of military service, denies in substance that it has any value! He claims that some of the coal was given to the officers to experiment with in the new grates set up in their quarters, and that the remainder of the coal, which he admits was placed by him in their bins, was simply stored there for convenience of handling, and that it was not intended to be delivered to them as the result of "sales to officers," and this view seems to have been sustained by the Court. But he had no warrant for giving officers coal to experiment with in their own quarters. No experiments were authorized, or called for, by any one having the right to cause them to be made. And as a fact of which the Court should have taken judicial knowledge, coal burned by officers for their own use is to be paid for by them at the rate of \$3 per cord of wood or its equivalent; and sales to officers as cash sales, the money being due on delivery, though it may not be actually paid for at that time, nor burned in the month when bought. It is seen, from the testimony before the Court, that the coal placed by the accused in the officers' quarters was burned by them for their own use, and the accused has been at the pains to establish that he knew it was so used. It was to every intent their coal, and they used it as they needed it—and did not pay for it! All this is inconsistent with the findings, as before noted. But it is from the proceedings in the case of 1st Lieut. O'Connell that the loose and careless discharge of duty by 1st Lieut. Earnest is made more manifest. He was detailed on recruiting service on the 17th of September, 1880, to report at New York October 1st. He claims to have been anxious to get relieved as soon as possible, that he might get

to his new post of duty by the time named; and so great was his haste to leave, that, without taking account of his property, he signed the papers needed to effect its transfer in blank; and, placing them in the hands of an extra-duty man, hurried off, leaving his affairs unsettled—not, however, to go direct to his new post of duty, but to see friends by the way, he spending thus more time than would have been enough to turn over his property in a proper, business-like manner, had he applied himself energetically to do so. Afterwards, finding his papers not in a satisfactory condition—that there was a deficiency to be accounted for by his successor—he asks to have his extra-duty clerk, to whom he entrusted his papers, confined; and, as one of the consequences of his own acts, prefers the charges against his successor, Lieut. O'Connell. It is not too much to say that had Lieut. Earnest been the faithful and painstaking officer he claims to have been, much of the trouble at Benicia Bks would have been avoided. Subject to the foregoing, the proceedings, findings, and sentence are approved (G. C.-M. O. 29, April 3, M. D. F.)

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel James Van Voast.

Leave of Absence.—Seven days, to take effect on April 14, Capt. Alpheus H. Bowman (S. O. 36, April 11, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, president; Capt. Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Clayton S. Burbank, Charles E. Bottsford, 2d Lieut. Robert C. Van Vliet, members, and 1st Lieut. E. O. Gibson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., April 21 (S. O. 69, April 18, D. E.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. D. F. Stiles, Fort Porter, N. Y. (S. O. 70, April 20, D. E.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. J. A. P. Hampson, twenty-three days (S. O. 66, April 14, D. E.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.

Capt. Warren C. Beach, now in New York City on leave of absence, will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East for temporary duty (S. O., April 17, W. D.)

Capt. Warren C. Beach will report to the Adj't.-Gen. Dept. of East for instructions (S. O. 70, April 20, D. E.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. Lewis C. Hunt.

Leave Extended.—Capt. James Kennington, further extended four months (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.

Par. 1, S. O. 71, D. M., is revoked, and the following substituted therefor: A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Sergt. Vincenty Miniszewsky, Co. F (S. O. 75, April 8, D. M.)

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Galusha Pennypacker.

Leave of Absence.—Three months, to take effect on or about June 1, 1882, 1st Lieut. Thomas C. Woodbury (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Chas. C. Gilbert.

Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin, on being relieved in command of the recruiting depot, Columbus Bks, Ohio, will proceed to join his regiment, or, in the event of his promotion in the meantime, the regiment to which he may be promoted (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. George H. Roach, further extended thirteen days (S. O. 57, April 11, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

Capt. Charles R. Paul, en route to his station, will proceed to St. Paul, Minn., and there await orders to conduct recruits to Fort Assiniboine (S. O. 56, April 10, D. D.)

Capt. C. R. Paul, now in St. Paul, Minn., will proceed to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., to conduct a detachment of recruits to Fort Assiniboine. The C. O. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T., will forward under charge of Capt. Paul, by the steamer expected to leave Bismarck, for Fort Benton, M. T., on April 15, all recruits for the 18th Inf., and all other recruits and casuals that may be at Fort A. Lincoln, for Forts Stevenson and Buford, D. T., Fort Assiniboine and Camp Poplar River, M. T. Capt. George N. Bonford and 1st Lieut. J. H. Todd, now in St. Paul, Minn., awaiting orders, will proceed to Bismarck, D. T., in time to report to Capt. Paul for duty with the detachment of recruits under his command (S. O. 59, April 13, D. D.)

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.

Capt. P. H. Remington, 1st Lieut. W. M. Williams, members, and 1st Lieut. G. K. Spencer, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort McIntosh, Tex., April 17 (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.)

30TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

The following named officers are detailed as members G. C.-M. constituted by par. 1, S. O. 258, series of 1881, from D. M., to meet at Fort Dodge, Kas.: Capt. William Fletcher, 1st Lieut. J. F. Huston, and 2d Lieut. J. H. Waters (S. O. 75, April 8, D. M.)

At his own request, Lieut.-Col. John S. Mason is relieved from duty as deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, D. C. (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. John S. Mason will proceed from Washington, D. C., to the recruiting depot at Columbus Bks, Ohio, so as to reach the last-named place not later than May 1, and will, on that date, relieve Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin, 17th Inf., in command thereof (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

Major Milton Cogswell (retired), is, on the recommendation of the board of commissioner, detailed as deputy governor of the Soldiers' Home, vice Lieut.-Col. John S. Mason, 20th Inf., relieved at his own request (S. O., April 15, W. D.)

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

The action of the C. O. Vancouver Bks, W. T., in ordering 1st Lieut. J. W. Duncan to Portland, Ore., and return, on public business, on March 25, is approved and confirmed (S. O. 43, March 30, D. C.)

Major Edward P. Pearson, president; 1st Lieut. Chas. A. Williams, member, and 2d Lieut. Lawrence J. Hearn, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Lapwai, I. T., April 10 (S. O. 44, March 31, D. C.)

2d Lieut. F. J. Kernan, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Canby, W. T., April 11 (S. O. 46, April 4, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Dept. of Columbia, to take effect March 9, 1st Lieut. Willis Wittich, Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. O. 40, March 23, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel David S. Stanley.

Major E. W. Smith is assigned to Fort Clark, Tex., for duty (S. O. 35, April 8, D. T.)

Major E. W. Smith, president; 1st Lieut. W. J. Campbell, J. McA. Webster, J. G. Ballance, members, and 2d Lieut. M.

C. Martin, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Clark, Tex., April 17 (S. O. 37, April 13, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

On completion of the trial of the case which may be under consideration on receipt of this order, 2d Lieut. J. R. Claggett is relieved from further duty as member G. C.-M. constituted by par. 2, S. O. 51, D. M., to meet at Fort Bliss, Tex., and will return to the station of his company, Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 77, April 11, D. M.)

Capt. G. K. Brady, president; Capt. James Henton, T. M. K. Smith, L. R. Stillé, 1st Lieut. P. T. Brodrick, Adj't., 2d Lieut. Lea Febiger, W. A. Nichols, members, and 2d Lieut. J. A. Dapray, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Union, N. M., April 17 (S. O. 77, April 11, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is, in addition to his other duties, detailed as recruiting officer at the rendezvous established at Fort Supply, Ind. T. (S. O. 75, April 8, D. M.)

Appointments, promotions, retirements, transfers, and casualties of commissioned officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, April 15, 1882.

APPOINTMENTS.

Corpl. James E. Wilson, of the General Service, to be 2d Lieut., 5th Inf., March 27, 1882, vice Long, promoted [Co. K.]

1st Sergt. Daniel F. Anglum, Co. C, 12th Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 12th Inf., March 27, 1882, vice Evans, promoted [Co. D.]

Sergt. Carter P. Johnson, Troop F, 3d Cav., to be 2d Lieut., 4th Inf., March 27, 1882, vice Mason, promoted [Co. L.]

Sergt. Charles B. Hardin, Troop G, 1st Cav., to be 2d Lieut., 18th Inf., March 27, 1882, vice Wheeler, promoted [Co. B.]

Sergt. Charles J. T. Clarke, Co. K, 22d Inf., to be 2d Lieut., 10th Inf., March 27, 1882, vice Clark, promoted [Co. K.]

1st Sergt. John Cotter, Light Battery A, 2d Art., to be 2d Lieut., 15th Inf., March 27, 1882, vice Plummer, deceased [Co. G.]

Sergt. John Stafford, Troop K, 1st Cav., to be 2d Lieut., 8th Inf., March 27, 1882, vice Pitcher, promoted [Co. G.]

PROMOTIONS.

2d Lieut. Thomas H. Barry, 1st Inf., to be 1st Lieut., March 11, 1882, being the regimental quartermaster.

2d Lieut. Charles B. Thompson, 5th Inf., to be 1st Lieut., March 14, 1882, vice Forbes, appointed regimental quartermaster [Co. G.]

2d Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 22d Inf., to be Lieut., March 20, 1882, vice Bird, who resigns his regimental commission only [Co. F.]

RETIREMENT.

Col. Franklin F. Flint, 4th Inf., April 11, 1882 (at his own request.)

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Union, N. M., April 17. Detail: Eight officers of the 23d Inf.

At Fort Steele, Wy. T., April 19, for the trial of Capt. John P. Walker, 3d Cav. For detail for the Court see 3d Cav.

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., April 8. Detail: Five officers of the 1st Art., and one of the 1st Cav.

At Fort McIntosh, Tex., April 17. Detail: Four officers of the 8th Cav.; three of the 19th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Clark, Tex., April 17. Detail: Five officers of the 22d Inf.; four of the 8th Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 21. Detail: Six officers of the 10th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., April 5. Detail: Eight officers of the 1st Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Lapwai, Idaho T., April 10. Detail: Three officers of the 21st Inf.; three of the 1st Cav., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Canby, W. T., April 11. Detail: Five officers of the 1st Art., and one of the 21st Inf.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Major Leslie Smith, 2d Inf., at Fort Spokane, W. T. (S. O. 42, March 29, D. C.)

Board of Examination.—Major Harvey E. Brown, Surg.; Capt. E. R. Warner, Capt. James R. Kelly, 1st Lieut. E. C. Knower, and 1st Lieut. B. H. Randolph, 3d Art., will assemble at Jackson Bks, La., on Tuesday, April 25, 1882, to make a preliminary examination into the claims and qualifications of 1st Sergt. Charles Smith, Jr., Bat. H, 3d Art., a candidate for promotion, and such other non-commissioned officers as may be ordered to appear before it (S. O. 43, April 13, D. S.)

Recruiting Rendezvous, Dept. of Missouri.—A recruiting rendezvous is established at Fort Supply, I. T., where enlistments and re-enlistments may be made for any company and regiment serving in the Dept. of Missouri—no matter where stationed—at the choice of the recruit, except the 24th Inf., for which enlistments will only be made of colored men who have served in the Army and been discharged with good character. 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adj't. 24th Inf., is detailed as the recruiting officer and will perform the duties in addition to his other ones. The C. O. of Fort Supply will attach the recruits to some company at his post for rations and quarters until they are sent to their proper companies (S. O. 75, April 8, D. M.)

Indian Scouts.—Co. A, Indian Scouts (Gatewood's), is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will proceed to San Carlos, A. T., for discharge. A new company of Indian Scouts will be enlisted, and will take station at Fort Grant, A. T., leaving six scouts at Fort Thomas, A. T., to relieve an equal number belonging to Co. C, Indian Scouts, who will be sent to join their company. Co. D, Indian Scouts (Mills'), is relieved from duty at Fort Huachuca, A. T., and will take station at Fort Apache, A. T. (S. O. 51, April 6, D. A.)

Military Prisoners.—In the case of Private John Clinton, Co. D, 15th Inf., so much of the unexpired portion of the sentence as relates to confinement is remitted (S. O. 75, April 8, D. M.)

In the case of John Lutz, formerly a private of Troop A, 6th Cav., the portion of the sentence remaining unexecuted on April 26 is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 32, April 7, M. D. F.)

So much of the unexpired portion of the sentence in the case of Bugler David McKee, Bat. K, 5th Art., as relates to confinement, is remitted (G. C.-M. O. 37, April 13, D. E.)

The following named military prisoners, entitled to an

abatement of five days per month for continuous good conduct, may be discharged from the Fort Leavenworth Military Prison on the dates set opposite their respective names: Joseph B. Mack, April 20; David Kelly, April 21; James H. Bowley and Louis F. Young, April 24; John W. Rader, John McDonald, and Edward Boellner, April 26; Oran D. Mitchell, April 27; Booker Turpin and William H. Brown, April 29; Charles A. Degges, April 30, 1882 (S. O. 76, April 19, D. M.).

Military Academy.—The resignation of Cadet Thomas B. Dreher, 4th Class, has been accepted by the Secretary of War to take effect April 19 (S. O., April 19, W. D.).

Mineral Oil for General Service Clerks.—The Secretary of War has approved a recommendation of the Quartermaster-General, that the sale of mineral oil to General Service clerks be authorized; the quantity to be sold them to be regulated by Dept. Commanders, and the price to be charged them to be the same as that charged officers under par. 12, G. O. 50, of 1861 (Letter A. G. O., March 29, 1882.)

Married Men.—In future, married men will not be enlisted or re-enlisted without special authority, in each case, from this office (Letter A. G. O., March 28, 1882.)

Claims for 33½ Per Cent. Increase of Pay.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury having decided that all officers, regular and volunteer, in service at any time between July 1, 1866, and July 1, 1868, are entitled to the benefit of the act of March 2, 1867, granting 33½ per cent. increase of pay proper for that time, it is announced that those who left the service between June 30, 1866, and March 2, 1867, and who again entered the service prior to March 2, 1867, have, as a rule, received all the benefits of said act. Officers who left the service between June 30, 1866, and March 2, 1867, and who again entered between March 2, 1867, and July 1, 1868, have received the benefits of the act for service beginning after March 2, 1867; but not in every case for service ending before that date. Officers who left the service between June 30, 1866, and March 2, 1867, and who did not re-enter, or who re-entered after June 30, 1868, have not, as a rule, received the benefits of the act. All others, who were in service during any part of the period covered by the act have, as a rule, received its benefits. Any officers, in or out of service, having a claim under the act should make application to the Second Auditor of the Treasury. (Circular 117, April 20, W. D. Paymaster-General's Office.)

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of the Missouri.—The Leavenworth Times of April 11 says: The school of instruction is working very smoothly and successfully.... Lieut. Gurley, 6th Infantry, Fort Reno, is visiting at the post.... Gen. Rufus Saxton, chief quartermaster of the Division of the Pacific, is at the post, the guest of Col. Platt.... Word has been received from Gen. Pope that the Indian outbreak at Reno has been averted by giving full rations. This, it is understood, was done on Gen. Pope's own responsibility, in anticipation of an appropriation.... The new departmental headquarters are almost completed, and unless winter sets in again, as it promises to do at this writing, the offices will be moved the first of the month. No stoves will be put up in the new building until fall.... Target practice has been begun at the post. Co. H, 1st Infantry, practiced yesterday morning, and Troop M, 8th Cavalry, in the afternoon.... The parade at the post Sunday, the first of the season, was witnessed by a very large number of citizens, all of whom enjoyed very highly both the music of the regimental band and the drilling of the soldiers. The roadway was lined with carriages three deep, so that passage through it was almost impossible.... Among those who are having their yards sodded are Gen. Pope, Lieut. Rodman, and Mrs. Nichols, the post postmistress. Several of the lawns in front of residences have already been sodded and fixed up, and altogether the posts presents a very beautiful and almost summer-like appearance.

The Leavenworth Times has interviewed General Pope on his late return from Fort Reno. The general is reported as saying: "There came very near being an outbreak. While the Indians are very peaceable and have no desire to go on the warpath, still in the condition they were in they would have had to do something, and they could have done nothing else than make depredations on cattle and stock. Of course this would have led to killing, and if it had once got started there is no telling where it would have ended." In reply to the question as to how Captain G. M. Randall, 23d Infantry, commanding Fort Reno, acquitted himself in this matter, General Pope said: "Very nobly. Major Randall is a good officer; a fine soldier. He has had long experience with the Indians, and is very reliable in any emergency. A great deal of credit is due him in this matter, as he did everything in his power both as an officer of the Army and as a citizen of the United States. Had it not been for him Agent Miles would have resigned when his demands for full rations for the Indians were refused. The final outcome of the matter shows with what good judgment Major Randall acted."

The Times of April 16 says: "The beautiful little poem which we published last Sunday in the Woman's Department of the Times was written by Mrs. Lient. Chase, of Fort Leavenworth. Lient. Mann, of the Army, who has been visiting his brother, Mr. George Mann, the well-known St. Joseph architect, is in the city. He is on leave and could not go through without visiting the prettiest post in the country."

Secretary of War Lincoln, in reply to a petition of citizens of New Mexico and Arizona, for the establishment of a Military post in the Animas valley, N. M., at Cloverdale Springs, says that the Department has under advisement the question of the protection of the settlers in the vicinity named, and that he has given instructions to General McDowell to bring the petition to the notice of the General of the Army when he visits the locality where the proposed posts are to be built.

Department of the Columbia.—The roster of troops serving in the Department of the Columbia for March, 1882, contains many new and interesting features, and is accompanied by an excellent and accurate map of the department.

The Lake-side Leader (Fort Coeur d'Alene) of April 1, says: Hospital Steward Herman Nebelsueck, stationed at this post, is a valuable contributor to our columns, is a naturalist of note and is entirely at home in relating the haunts and habits of quadrupeds. With the advent of spring many changes will occur in Coeur d'Alene, so justly pronounced the most beautiful military post in the United States. The lake will afford means of sport heretofore, for many months, excluded, in that the weather will permit rowing and fishing and opportunities for sketching many of the most beautiful nooks and corners of the surrounding vicinity. Fair weather will soon call out the regimental band, which will

regale us with choicer music than any rendered during the past. Our fine rifle range will soon be in requisition. The troops of this post are proficient in the use of the rifle and have taken a deep interest in all matters relating to marksmanship. The coming spring bids fair to see a livelier interest awakened in marksmanship than ever. We expect to maintain the high honor of keeping at this post the best shot in the Army.

The Vancouver Independent, of April 6, says: The cavalry horses at Fort Boise are suffering from the ravages of "pink-eye.".... Major G. M. Downey, Captain 21st Infantry, and family, leave for the east on to-day's steamer.... Captain Frank D. Baldwin, aide-de-camp, left yesterday on a trip to the Dalles, on public business.... The old Fort Dalles Military Reservation will be sold in May, at auction, commencing on the 10th day of the month.... Captain John Q. Adams, 1st Cav., leaves on the steamer of to-day, in charge of the detachment of ordinance destined for Benicia Arsenal.... Lieut. Wm. P. Van Ness, 1st Artillery, arrived down from Fort Coeur d'Alene on Monday, leaving the same afternoon for his station, going via Victoria.... Capt. Robt. Pollock, 21st Inf., was at headquarters on Monday, en route to Cornelius, Or., where he has a fine farm, and where he will remain during his leave of absence.... Sergeant Frank V. Green of the signal corps stationed at Dayton, has been commissioned 2d Lieut. of the signal corps, his commission arriving at headquarters yesterday. He has been ordered to report at headquarters to consult on telegraphic matters.... There has been a rumor for some weeks that the 21st Infantry is to be transferred from the Department of the Columbia to the East in the course of the coming summer. We called on General Morrow, colonel of the regiment, and made inquiry as to the ground of the rumor, and as to the station east which the regiment will be likely to occupy in the event of a change. The general said the regiment would undoubtedly leave this department next summer; that information to that effect had been received from sources which left no doubt on his mind of its accuracy; that he believed the regiment would go to the Department of the East, with headquarters at Detroit. The editor endorses the remarks of Col. Morrow, uttered in a laudable pride in his noble regiment, and the people of Oregon and Washington Territory will endorse them also. The 21st Infantry has won golden opinions from our people for its services in this section of country.

Department of the Platte.—The Cheyenne Leader of April 13 says: Capt. Coates returned to Fort Steele yesterday.... Mrs. Major Ferris left on Sunday for her home in Stamford, Conn. She was accompanied to Omaha by Surg. Vickery.... Gen. Carr, colonel of the 6th Cavalry, passed through Cheyenne yesterday on his way from Washington to Arizona.... Col. Wm. A. Elderkin is lying ill at his home in Cheyenne depot. His complaint is rheumatism.

GEN. SHERMAN IN ARIZONA.

From Tucson our correspondent writes: "No place on the whole trip that Gen. Sherman and his party have made did they receive more attention, more kind hearted courtesy than in Tucson, Arizona. Ter. The military and civil authorities vied with each other in their desire to please and amuse this grand old hero, and we think they succeeded, for Gen. Sherman said on several occasions, 'this has been a very enjoyable visit; I have seen more of Tucson and of her people than I ever did before.' While at Tucson General Sherman and his party spent a day at Fort Lowell accompanied by General Willcox, Colonel Perry, Major Biddle, and Lieut. Haskell. They were entertained by Colonel and Mrs. Stacey, and sat down to a very handsome lunch. Mrs. Lieut. Evans assisted Mrs. Stacey in receiving her guests. We could but mark the contrast of these ladies. Mrs. Evans is a tall handsome lady of the Spanish type, while Mrs. Stacey is a petite, beautiful blonde, perfect foils for each other. It is needless to say they received us in the most hospitable and graceful way. Miss Sherman and Miss Poe, who accompanied General Sherman, won all who met them by their unaffected and perfect manners. Gen. Poe and Col. Morrow had their hands full in entertaining the ladies who flocked round them. In fact, we overheard this remark: 'Did you ever see so nice a party, not one stiff, but all so agreeable and interesting.' General Sherman was in his happiest mood, gracious and kind to all. Much more difficult it is to win hearts than to win battles, but General Sherman has done both. It has been a treat to be in this 'happy town and see the great Achilles.'"

The good people of Arizona have evidently adopted Napoleon's maxim, that an Army marches on its belly, and conclude that the General of the Army and his party are no exception to the rule. Eating, speaking, and then some more eating was the programme at Tombstone, Arizona, a correspondent informs us. The General came in at night, our report says, so that the big procession they had gotten up to entertain him with was left out. But there was a large crowd, a runaway stage, lots of cheering, and a speech from the General. Those who arranged the programme seemed to think that plenty of eating was what soldiers wanted, and every time there was a rest there was also a dinner. The day after his arrival, at the Tombstone Epitaph informs us, General Sherman, General Poe, Col. Morrow, Miss Sherman and Miss Poe, escorted by a committee, consisting of Hon. John P. Clum, Col. Sumner, Major Earle and Judge Berry, went to the Tombstone M. and M. Company's office, where they were received by Prof. John A. Church, superintendent, who took them through the 300 foot level of the Tough Nut mine. Returning to the surface, they entered their carriages and were driven to the Grand Central mine, where they were received by Mr. E. H. Wiley, book-keeper, and Mr. C. W. Leach, foreman of the mine. They went over to the new works where the whole party descended to the 600 ft. level and then returned to the 300, and came back on that level to the old works, where they were hoisted to the surface. Mr. Wiley returned to town with the party and took lunch with them. After lunch they again took carriages and went to the Girard mill, where they were received by Superintendent Wood, who showed them the whole process of converting raw ore into retorted bullion. They then returned to the hotel to take some needed rest and to prepare for the reception in the evening.

The same paper contains a petition from the boys of Tombstone, asking that they may be allowed to build a bonfire in the public streets. They say: "We desire to do something in the way of honoring the great General who is now visiting the city. We have read of his great military achievements in our school books, and believe he is worthy of the respect of big and little."

To this the Mayor graciously responds: "Let the boys have a good chance to exhibit their patriotism. Their request is granted."—JOHN CARR, Mayor.

The report that the French Government had the intention of arming the whole army with repeating guns has naturally put all the inventors on the alert. It is well known that repeaters are at the present time being tested by some of the French regiments.

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate April 19:

First Artillery.

First Lieut. Junius A. MacMurray, to be captain, April 19, 1882, vice Randol, promoted to the 3d Artillery; 2d Lieut. Albert Todd, to be 1st lieutenant, April 19, 1882, vice MacMurray promoted.

Second Artillery.

Major Horatio G. Gibson, of the 3d Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 19, 1882, vice Howe, promoted to the 4th Artillery.

Third Artillery.

Captain Alanson M. Randol, of the 1st Artillery, to be major, April 19, 1882, vice Gibson, promoted to the 2d Artillery.

Fourth Artillery.

Lieut.-Col. Albion P. Howe, of the 2d Artillery, to be colonel, April 19, 1882, vice Brannan, retired from active service.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal).

FORT SILL, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fort Sill, April 13, 1882.

Last night was played the farce, "Little Vixens," with the following cast: Mrs. Capt. Thompson, Mrs. Major Morgan, Miss Ord, Capt. Custer, Lieutenants Powell and Palmer, and Mr. Musser. All did well; but the part of the old Sea Captain was finely rendered by Captain Custer. After the play a dance and supper.

Col. Coppinger, Inspector of the Department, has been with us. We had expected Gen. Pope, who was called back suddenly from Fort Reno. The Inspector went through matters very thoroughly. The military part, or drill, consisted first of a mounted battalion drill and review. Some novel features were introduced, the square of skirmishers from column of twos being particularly interesting, advancing and firing mounted, and forming column from square. The drill, review, mount and general equipment of companies was very satisfactory. In the afternoon a dismounted battalion drill for the whole command, followed by a review and inspection. Everything as far as known was approved, and if 3 is the maximum for perfect it belongs to us.

Of the hygiene of the Post the Inspector asked the Post Surgeon for his report of the sick. He replied, I have none; not a man on the sick report for twenty days; and in the hospital this winter the few men we have had have been cases of accidents or results of vaccination. This, in a command of about 300 men, speaks well for the care of them by their officers. We don't believe in revellies by candle light, and our tattoo roll-calls are in quarters; men are not jerked out of hot rooms to stand shivering in the cold and go on the sick report the next day. During the last two payments of troops there has not been a drunk nor a breach of discipline.

A Mr. Sternberg, from Harvard, collecting fossils, applied for an escort to go to Texas. Finding we had only colored men, he hesitated, saying they treat colored people roughly where I have to go, and hate soldiers, calling them "Lincoln skins." I am afraid the cowboys will go for them. He was assured he need not fear. He got his detail of three men, crack shots, and one of the number had hunted and killed desperadoes in Kansas. The cowboys will not take their skins, black as they are.

Yesterday a father brought in, bound with a rope, a man whom he had been trailing for months, as the murderer of his son. The wretch had killed the boy, aged 19 years, for his horse and a small sum of money, then stripped him, placed his body in a hollow tree and set fire to it. He will be held for the arrival of the Marshal. Had this been done by an Indian it would be in every paper in the country; and the Indian territory is filled with just such rascals—generally a safe place of refuge. One's heart beats in sympathy for the poor old father who had travelled from Texas to find his boy or avenge his death, as with tears in his eyes he told his story. He remarked: "The law is mighty weak, and I am afraid I have made a mistake; when I had the drop on that man I ought to have killed him."

With a prospect of compulsory retirement and brevets for Indian service, we poor subs hope to be some day more than we are now.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT McHENRY, MD.

April 19.

THERE is absolutely nothing new to tell you from this post, the little "bits" I send occasionally covering all our changes. Our genial commander, General Howe, still remains active, and though of a retiring manner has not yet completely retired. In fact, the latest is that he is to be promoted colonel of the 4th, vice Brannan, retired. This may expedite his retirement. In any event it will take him from us. You can tell better than I what the prospects are for a 62 years' act. As a matter of personal opinion, I say the whole thing is going to be knocked on the head by the Senate. It strikes too deep, too many friends of the family will have to pack their trunks too soon. We are living under a "close corporation" and you will see no compulsory retirement law this session. A few changes in our interior economy have taken place recently. Lieutenant Mauriet, who goes to Old Point in a day or two, has transferred his staff duties to Lieutenant Reed, who is now the main man of the concern, the quartermaster and commissary. Major Langdon enjoys his ease with dignity, and could do much more if he had it to do, but there is little scope for him here. The powers that be have lately ordered Lieutenant W. A. Simpson to McHenry from Fort Monroe to join in a few weeks in place of Lieutenant Tingle, whose resignation from the Army goes into effect June 1. This gives us, or rather will give us, about our usual complement of officers. Doctor King's stay was but brief, and he has gone to his home on sick leave, and been replaced by Asst. Surgeon Dickinson, who finds the change a most agreeable one.

When Lieutenants Harrison and Simpson join we shall have as pleasant a lot of officers here as any post could well have.

Captain F. B. Hamilton rejoined from leave about a month ago, and commands his battery. He is better, although not quite well.

Duty at the post about as usual, and now that good weather has come a little more of it. What with drills, target practice, and one thing and another, we are not so very idle, although the public sometimes seems to think we have nothing to do but draw our pay.

Your paper last week with its 23 pages was huge, both in quantity and quality. The Army knows a good paper when

it gets it, and likes its news boiled down to ensure rapid digestion.

When I wrote you last I told you I had designs on any vacancies which might fall in the Pay or Quartermaster's Department, in fact, in any department where superior rank goes along with the appointment. Several have fallen in, but none of them have fallen to me, and as the Chaplains' bill don't seem likely to pass I have given up thoughts of that quarter. Where I am to turn next I know not. I am neither a sister, nor a cousin, nor an aunt—although when I come to think of it, I have a second cousin who once boarded at the same house as a distinguished member of the present Senate did. One sat above the salt and the other below it, but even the remotest chance must not be overlooked in these days, when "conscious merit is left to blush unseen."

HIND SIGHT.

THE GARFIELD MONUMENT.

FOLLOWING are subscriptions to the Garfield monument fund received since our last report:

Army.—Maj. H. A. Hambright, U. S. A., \$5; Co. K, 15th U. S. Infantry, \$9.70; Capt. Jas. A. Hearn, \$1; Co. B, 4th U. S. Infantry, \$11.50; Co. A, 25th Infantry, \$9.75; Col. D. Huston, 6th Infantry, \$5; Co. C, 6th Infantry, \$9.50; Chaplain J. Gonzales, \$2; Co. I, 9th Cavalry, \$26.84; Co. L, 5th U. S. Cavalry, \$11.25; Lieut. B. H. Pratt, 10th Cavalry, \$5; Troop I, 3d U. S. Cavalry, \$13.50; Maj. Leslie Smith, 2d Infantry, Camp Spokane, W. T., \$10; Co. E, 2d U. S. Infantry, Fort Colville, W. T., \$25.25; Co. B, 13th Infantry, \$48; Co. H, 25th Infantry, \$12.50; Troop H, 1st Cavalry, \$9.25; Co. G, 8th Infantry, \$12; officers Jefferson Barracks, Mo., \$4; Co. K, 4th Infantry, \$11.25; Co. G, 19th Infantry, \$7; Co. H, 22d Infantry, \$11; Batteries A and D, 1st Artillery, \$20; Co. C, 24th Infantry, \$13.50; staff and band 9th Infantry, \$10.25; Co. D, 3d U. S. Infantry, \$6; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Bath, N. Y., \$15.75; Headquarters and band, Cos. B, E, F, and G, 1st Infantry, \$56; Co. D, 11th Infantry, \$4.25; Cos. C and K, 20th Infantry, \$24.65; officers at Washington Barracks, D. C., \$4; Co. B, 19th Infantry, \$6.70; Sergt. C. C. Corbin, Signal Service, U. S. Army, \$1; Co. B, 9th Infantry, \$7.75; Co. A, 10th Infantry, \$7.75; officers at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, \$35.

Navy.—U. S. ship *Monocacy*, \$131.47; Master R. C. Jones, \$5; Commander Francis B. Ellison, \$10; Ensign G. Morton, \$1; Lieut. Wm. F. Swinburn, \$5; Comdr. Allen D. Brown, \$5; U. S. S. *Nipsic*, \$44; Midshipman O. H. Harlow, \$1; Master Henry McCrea, \$1; Passed Assistant Engineer H. C. Beckwith, \$3; Master C. V. Morris, U. S. N. (retired), Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., \$2; Commodore Wm. B. Whiting, U. S. Navy, \$5; U. S. S. *Catskill*, City Point, Va., Lieut. Jackson commanding, \$12; Rear-Admiral G. F. Emmons, U. S. Navy, \$10; Commodore J. C. Berrien, U. S. N., \$10; U. S. R. S. *Franklin*, Norfolk, Va., \$100. Navigation office, Navy-yard, N. Y.—Lieuts. E. W. Bridge, H. C. T. Nye and F. J. Drake, each \$1—amount, \$3; Capt. Fisk, U. S. N. (retired), Boston, Mass., \$10.

Revenue Marine.—U. S. Revenue Marine steamer *Gallatin*, \$10.50; U. S. Revenue Marine steamer *J. H. Hartley*, San Francisco, Cal., \$8; U. S. Revenue Marine steamer *Volfax*, \$30.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. G. G. asks the address of Capt. A. C. M. Pennington, 2d U. S. Artillery. **Ans.**—Washington Barracks, Washington, D. C.

D. asks: Is it full uniform to use plume and cord when mounted, and spike only when dismounted? **Ans.**—In reply to a similar question we said in JOURNAL of April 1: "The regulations do not provide a spike for the full dress helmet of mounted officers, only the plume. The summer helmet for all officers has the spike. The plume must therefore be worn on all occasions where the helmet is worn, except, of course, during the season when the summer helmet is in use." Since then we have been informed that the spike is used on dismounted parades, etc. We can only reiterate that we find no authority in regulations for mounted troops to wear the spike in their full dress helmet.

F. H. B. asks: 1. Where can I get a copy of the last issue of Army Regulations? 2. Does the volume contain the Articles of War? 3. What will it cost? **Ans.**—1. Perhaps the Adjutant-General of the Army at Washington, D. C., might furnish you a copy on application. They are not, generally, for sale. 2. It does. 3. Nothing, if the A. G. O. decides to send you a copy.

J. G. asks: 1. Has Congress made appropriations for the exploration of Alaska, as suggested by Gen. N. A. Miles, and if not, is there any prospect that a military expedition will be fitted out for that purpose? 2. Who will be in command of the expedition? 3. Can an enlisted man (non-commissioned officer), not belonging to the Department of the Columbia, apply for participation on this expedition? 4. By what authority will he be detailed for this duty? **Ans.**—Congress has not made any appropriation as yet, and it is doubtful whether one will be made this session. Your other questions are, at present, on this account, somewhat premature.

J. H. P.—General W. H. Brownell, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has devised an apparatus for illustrating movements of troops, as laid down in the Tactics. It is made to order, price \$25. We can furnish it on receipt of price.

AMERICUS asks: 1. How should I address a letter to West Point asking information concerning the admission of cadets? 2. What should be the average height and weight of a boy of fourteen? 3. Is there a plan for making cannon at the Brooklyn Navy-yard? **Ans.**—1. The Adjutant, Military Academy, West Point, N. Y. 2. We are unable to say. Physical characteristics vary with nationality, locality, etc., etc. 3. No.

SERGEANT asks: "If a sergeant is discharged, remains out of service several days, and then re-enlists in the same company and is reappointed sergeant, by an order from regimental headquarters, does he still retain his seniority?" **Ans.**—Gen. Sherman some time since decided that "if a non-commissioned officer re-enlist the day after his discharge, thus making his service continuous, a new warrant is not necessary; but should there be any break in his service any time between his discharge and re-enlistment for which he does not receive pay, a new warrant must be issued, the non-commissioned officer taking rank from date of new warrant." See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of March 5, 1881, p. 638.

G. A. C. asks: 1. "Will it injure the eyesight to look at the sun, and can the injury be cured?" 2. What do the boys learn at Annapolis after they are admitted? 3. Where do the marine officers come from? 4. What is the name of the fastest ship in the U. S. Navy? **Ans.**—1. Better not try the experiment. Cases are known where the eyesight has been irretrievably destroyed by looking too long and steadily at the sun. 2. The boys get a good education in all English branches; acquire some knowledge of French and

Spanish, and become acquainted theoretically and to a limited extent practically with the duties of a naval officer. 3. Marine officers as a rule do not come from the ranks. Young men, between the ages of 20 and 25, are selected after examination from civil life to fill the vacancies. 4. The *Wampago*, now the *Florida*, laid up and not used, made about 18 miles an hour. The *Trenton* is about the fastest now; makes 13 or 14 miles.

CURIOUS asks: "Are company clerks an authorized grade in the Regular Army?" **Ans.**—No. They are simply soldiers detailed on daily duty to assist in preparing and keeping in good order the official papers of the company.

J. L. O. asks: Will you please inform a "Marine" as to the date of the sinking of the U. S. S. *Onida*. **Ans.**—Jan. 24, 1870.

READER.—"Will Cadet Engineers who should succeed in graduating in June, 1886, be debared from entering the Service; or does that part of Senator McPherson's bill relating to graduates in 1886 include those who may enter the Academy next Sept.?" **Ans.**—From the wording of Senator McPherson's bill it would appear that the Cadet Engineers who enter the Academy this year and graduate in 1886, would come under the provision in the bill, that only so many shall be retained as there were made Assistant Engineers the previous year. It would not be a correct principle to apply it to those already in the Service.

WRIGGLE asks us to print the 103d Article of War as "amended by recent act of Congress." **Ans.**—The 103d Article of War is still as given on page 345 of the Army Regulations. A bill was introduced to amend it, but has not yet become law. It passed the Senate February 18, without amendment, and is now on the Calendar of the House, having been reported favorably by the House Committee.

DRILLMASTER asks: 1. To execute "four in circle right (or left) wheel," from a line, should the marching flank of rear rank keep facing distance from front rank when wheeling? 2. "Form single rank, fours right," from line, should rear rank wheel to right and halt at facing distance from front rank, then resume the march when wheeling distance is gained? 3. In executing double time, forearm should be horizontal, "fingers closed, and nails towards the body." Does this mean that the left hand, closed, should be touching the body in front, knuckles pointing to the right, or should the back of the hand be turned toward the left and knuckles pointing directly to the front? (Par. 35.) 4. In the JOURNAL of March 11 you stated that "guides who have been designated as such march at carry arms." Does this apply to the guide of a column of fours, whether the officer in command calls the guide or not? 5. Do the fours wheel to the right on a fixed pivot when the command "fours right" is given on the march? **Ans.**—1. Yes. 2. Yes. As they have to march forward, time and distance would be lost by falling back to 32 inches before halting. 3. Par. 36, teaching double time, prescribes a natural swinging motion to the arms. This cannot be kept up if you hold your hands against the body, hence the hands should be kept free. 4. Answer referred to meant guides when the company is in line or in platoon fronts, and not guides in column of fours. 5. They wheel on a fixed pivot.

G. S. asks: Should an A. A. G. at the headquarters of a department style himself Adjutant General or Assistant Adjutant General of that department? **Ans.**—Both are used. We prefer the former. He is an Assistant Adjutant General in the Army but Adjutant General of that particular department.

NETTO asks: Is there any law compelling an enlisted man to pay taxes on real estate? **Ans.**—If an enlisted man owns real estate he is subject to the legal taxation thereupon just as much as any citizen would be not in the Army.

I. P. N.—Nicholas Brice, a brother of the late Lieut. Brice, can be addressed care Philadelphia Club, Thirteenth and Walnut streets, Philadelphia.

We have received a letter directed to Dr. Samuel R. Elliott, are of this office.

A NAUTICAL LOVE STORY.

Ben Bobstay was a sailor true,
And to his galley sighed,
"I'd run most any ris-siff you
Will be my tender bride?"

"For you're the galliot to get
So now embark with me,
And float, in sunshine or in wet,
On the canoe-bial sea!"

"You've stole my yacht! you are my yawl!
I war ship you divine;
Come, let us cutter away! I call,
Oh! love, I collier mine!"

"Nay," spake the crafty maid, "you men
Are wherry nice before
You wed, but ever raft-er then
You're each a man-of-war!"

"You'll whaler wife and elaver, too;
She'll lugger hod of coal
While you will lighter pipe or two
And on the sofa lol!"

"You clipper wings so she can't fly;
You treat her barge, you know;
You ne'er es-steamer, and—oh, my!
Just think corvette. No! No!"

Ben was no jolly boat to see;
His transport all was flown.
"Love vessel little thing," groaned he,
"To wreck—I might have known."

"Oh, gall'oon ly said, 'good night!
This smack kill me, and my
Grim coaster'll and, all in white,
Will launch you till you die."

—Graphic.

REVENUE MARINE.—The bill to promote the efficiency of the Revenue Marine Service, now before Congress, creates a new grade of four post captains, with an increase of salary of \$1,000 each, but makes no provision for an increase of any of the other officers in the service. Some of the officers have been endeavoring to get the Committee on Commerce in the House to amend the bill by inserting an amendment which provides a small increase of pay for each grade, according to length of service, but so far have been unsuccessful. The bill calls for written competitive examinations for all officers except post captains.

ENSIGN Henry J. Hunt, U. S. N., son of Gen. H. J. Hunt, U. S. A., is one of the officers of the *Rodgers*, recently burnt in the Arctic Ocean.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

COMMODORE UPSHUR, the commandant; Lieut. Jacques, his aide; Capt. Potter, of the Equip. Dept.; Medical Director Martin, of the Med. and Surg. Dept., and Capt. Bartlett, U. S. M. C., of the *Colorado*, paid an official visit to the Marine Barracks last Saturday morning. They were received by Lieut.-Col. Jno. L. Broome and officers of the barracks. The marines were drilled and inspected, after which an inspection was made of the barracks, grounds, etc., and everything found in good order and condition.

On Tuesday the flags at the yard, barracks, hospital, and receiving ship were at half-mast, and at 12 o'clock a salute of 11 guns fired, in obedience of orders from the Department announcing the death of ex-Chief of Bureau of Construction and Repair John Lenthall.

Rear-Admiral Cooper and his staff, consisting of Capt. Jos. Miller, Lieut. Tilley, secretary; Lieut. Cowles, aide, and Ensign Mulligan, signal officer, will leave Brooklyn on the 29th for Old Point, to take command of the North Atlantic Station on May 1st.

Lieut. F. Aug. Miller, of the *Colorado*, has been ordered to Washington for examination, prior to his promotion to a Lieut.-Commander.

P. A. Surgeon H. N. Drake has gone away on a week's leave.

P. A. Engineer Kenyon, of the *Alarm*, now at Washington, but formerly of this yard, was in New York on leave of absence last week.

Commander Gilbert C. Wiltse, formerly equipment officer at this yard, is at present on a flying visit to New York and Brooklyn. He was at the yard on Tuesday afternoon.

A Board of Officers, of which Capt. Kimberly was president, tested some fire-proof canvas and patent fire alarm signals on the "dumps" just outside of the yard Tuesday. A report will be made to the Department of what success the tests met with.

It is rumored around the yard that the *Juniata* will be sent to China.

Commo. Upshur and Lieut. Jacques, his aide, paid an official visit to Gen. Hancock on Wednesday.

(Communicated to the Army and Navy Journal.)

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANNAPOLIS, April 20, 1882.

The Naval Institute held its regular monthly meeting at the Physical Laboratory, Naval Academy, on Friday last, April 14th. Captain Ramsey presiding, Lieut.-Commander Thomas, Secretary, at which Lieut. Murdoch read an interesting paper on "The Naval Use of the Dynamo Machine and the Electric Light." A large audience was present, including a good many ladies, and great interest was manifested in the proceedings of the meeting. Commander J. R. Bartlett, U. S. N., has been selected to read a paper at the next meeting, on "The Gulf Stream," new data from the investigation of the Coast and Geodetic Survey steamer *Blake*.

The detail for the practice cruise of the cadets has not yet been announced, but it is probable that the following officers will be assigned in command of the respective vessels: *Constellation*, Commander, N. H. Farquhar, commanding; Lieut. Sperry, executive officer; *Dale*, Commander, H. B. Robeson; *Standish*, Lieut. Commander, Charles M. Thomas; *Mayflower*, Lieut. Commander, Craig commanding; Lieut. J. G. Eaton, executive officer.

The *Mayflower* will take the first class Cadet Engineers, and in all probability will make Boston her cruising grounds. The *Standish* will visit the different Navy-yards, while the other two vessels will cruise around New York, Newport, and other places.

The family of Capt. Jas. A. Greer will remove to Washington next week to join Capt. Greer, who is ordered there for duty as Captain of the Navy-yard.

Cadet Midshipmen Rohrbacher, Wolfersberger, Emerson, Duncan, Mayo, Poundstone, West and Niblack, of the class of 1880, have reported at the Naval Academy for examination for promotion.

The Cadets have a cruise in the bay every Saturday morning.

ARMORED V. UNARMORED SHIPS.

BEFORE the English Institution of Naval Architecture March 28 Mr. J. D'A. Samuda read a paper on "Armored Ships and Modern Guns," in which he combated Sir William Armstrong's views laid before the Institute of Civil Engineers in January. Mr. Samuda contended that no case had been established to show that such a change had been effected in the relative powers of attack and defence as to overthrow the conditions that had previously existed in respect to "fleet fighting," and that, therefore, there was no reason to warrant a fundamental change. Cruisers, he owned, were needed for the special service of cruisers; but he maintained that the iron-clad was necessary, and that the "money difficulty" was insignificant when the magnitude of the issues involved was considered. Admiral Sir Geoffrey Hornby supported Mr. Samuda's views, and entirely differed from Sir William Armstrong. Sir Geoffrey pointed out, in illustration of his views, that if three unarmored cruisers were to attack one armor-clad vessel the latter would ram at one and keep firing at the others—the result of the concentrated fire in the one vessel being a victory over the scattered power of the three. After remarks by Mr. Cooper and Capt. Noel, R. N., in which the latter pointed out that the cost of three cruisers would only be the same as that of one iron-clad if the three represented the same tonnage as the one, Mr. Barnaby, C.B., of the Admiralty, remarked that the statement attributed to Sir William Armstrong—that unarmored ships could be protected against the guns of the armored as readily as the armored—in other words, that coal could be made to take the place of armor—could not be supported. But in regard to the general question on armored ships and guns, he reminded his hearers that great changes had occurred through the introduction of torpedoes and the ram, and, he added, some competent authorities had declared that, in face of these, guns were likely to become as obsolete as bows and arrows. Hence, he considered, advisers of the country would not be justified in urging the building of ships which could be destroyed by others protected in a different way. Admiral De Horsey, referring to his experiences in the Chilian and Peruvian war, said that against armored ships unarmored ships could not be considered as ships of war. Papers followed on modern merchant ships and on engines of different types.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

Iron-clads are indicated by a star (*).

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral R. H. Wyman.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. George H. Wadleigh. At Aspinwall, April 4.

ENTERPRISE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. E. M. Shepard. Commander Shepard writes as follows, March 27: "I have the honor to report the arrival of the *Enterprise* at Samana four and a half days from St. Lucia. As the *Despatch* took all its coal required from our deck load, leaving the bunkers full, I shall proceed immediately to Curacao instead of returning to St. Lucia for coal as instructed by Rear-Admiral Wyman. I have nothing of importance to convey beyond the satisfactory assurance that the health of the ship's company is good."

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. G. B. White. Commander White writes as follows from St. Thomas, W. I., April 5: "I have the honor to report that this ship left Kingston, Jamaica, on March 29, after a stay of six days in that port, and that she arrived here on the evening of April 2, having made the run in four days and a half. The trade winds were found to be light and well to the eastward, though during most of the time there was a heavy head sea. The ship made about six and one-half knots against the wind and sea, using two out of her four boilers. The health of St. Thomas is excellent. In company with the U. S. Consul I called upon the Governor. The visit was returned the following day. The ship is now coaled and has sixty tons on deck for the *Despatch*. I will leave here early to-morrow morning for Samana, and upon my arrival there will deliver the coal as soon as she is ready to receive it, and will then continue my cruise to Hampton Roads. The health of the officers and crew continues very good."

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., April 4. To remain a few days and then go to Hampton Roads.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Captain Richard W. Meade. Arrived at Port Royal, S. C., on the way to Hampton Roads, March 27.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns (s. a.), Commander Edwin T. Woodward. Arrived at Port Royal, April 9.

South Atlantic Station—Commodore Peirce Crosby.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. A. W. Weaver. At Sandy Point, Straits of Magellan, Feb. 22. Laid the night of Feb. 19 off Cape Virginia—wind blowing a gale of 42 miles per hour at times from W. S. W. She behaved extraordinarily well, and in the opinion of officers on board who had served on her before, never did so well in such heavy weather. Admiral Spots reported he found her remarkably easy at sea in all kinds of weather, and attributes the fact to the bilge keels with which she was fitted previous to her last sailing from New York. On Feb. 14 anchored at Possession Bay, nine days from Montevideo; on the 15th at Gregory Bay, and on the 16th at Elizabeth Island, remaining until the 18th. Customary official call exchanged with the Governor of the Colony. Schooner *Earnest*, flying the American flag, engaged in seal fishing, at anchor in port. The *Brooklyn*, awaiting arrival of mail from the East, due the 26th, and to sail the following day for Montevideo, touching at Falkland Islands. Cable despatch, March 9, reported Admiral Spots's death at Falkland Islands.

The following Squadron Order was issued by the commanding officer of the South Atlantic Station on Jan. 30 last: Having transferred my flag to the U. S. S. *Brooklyn* I announce to the squadron the following officers as composing my personal and general staff:

Personal.—Capt. A. W. Weaver, Chief of Staff; Lieut. W. H. Bechler, Flag Lieutenant; Lieut. Jacob J. Hunker, Secretary to Commander-in-Chief; Midshipman John Hood, Aide to Commander-in-Chief.

General Staff.—Medical Inspector C. H. Burbank, Fleet Surgeon; Paymaster W. Goldsborough, Fleet Paymaster; Chief Engineer W. W. Dungan, Fleet Engineer; Capt. E. P. Meeker, U. S. M. C., Fleet Marine Officer.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. a. s.), Comdr. Silas W. Terry. At Cape Town, March 14. To sail April 1. Commander Terry writes from Cape Town, Cape Colony, March 14, as follows: "I have the honor to report that on Sunday, the 12th inst., H. M. S. *Boadicea*, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Sir F. Richards, K. C. B., commanding the naval station at Simons Bay and H. M. naval forces on this station, arrived in Table Bay from a short cruise up the west coast. Also this morning H. M. S. *Wrangler* arrived from a cruise. The usual visits have been exchanged between myself and Commodore Richards and the commanding officer of the *Wrangler*."

From Cape Town, Cape Colony, March 13, Commander Terry forwards this correspondence:

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, CAPE TOWN, March 11, 1882.

Capt. S. W. Terry, etc., etc.

SIR: I have much pleasure in tendering to you and to the officers and men of the United States corvette under your command, the thanks of this government for the valuable assistance so promptly rendered by the *Marion* to the British ship *Poonah*, lately stranded in Table Bay. I have the honor to forward for your perusal a copy of a minute which I have received from my Minister on this subject, and to inform you that I intend to request the Right Honorable, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to convey the acknowledgments of the government for your service to the Government of the United States. I have the honor to be, etc.,

HERCULES ROBINSON,
Governor and High Commissioner.COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CAPE TOWN, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE,
March 9, 1882.

Minute.—In submitting for the information of His Excellency, the Governor, the accompanying letter received from the port captain of Table Bay, detailing the services rendered to the stranded ship *Poonah* by Capt. Terry and the officers and men of the United States corvette *Marion*, Ministers desire to record their opinion that such conduct is worthy of the highest commendation, and respectfully request that His Excellency may be pleased to cause to be conveyed to Capt. Terry and to the Government of the United States the thanks of this government for the valuable services promptly rendered on the occasion.

THOMAS C. SCANLAN.

U. S. S. MARION,

CAPE TOWN, CAPE COLONY, March 13, 1882.

His Excellency, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor and High Commissioner:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your Excellency's

favor of the 11th inst., with its enclosure, conveying to myself, officers, and men of the *Marion*, the thanks of the government of Cape Colony for services rendered on the 23d ultimo to the stranded ship *Poonah*. In going to the assistance of the *Poonah* I was but performing a duty that every sailor owes to another, and, moreover, one that I know my Government would expect of me. This flattering evidence of your Excellency's appreciation of our services is most gratifying. I am sir, etc., etc.,

SILAS W. TERRY, Commander.

SHEKANDONAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. At Port Castries, St. Lucia, W. I., March 22.

European Station—Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller (ordered). At Villefranche, Feb. 11. Expected to leave about March 1, arriving at Leghorn the middle of April.

LINCOLN, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Arrived at Messina, Italy, March 30, four days from Piræus, Greece, and at Leghorn, Italy, April 3, three days from Messina. A case of varioloid appeared on board and the patient was immediately transferred to the hospital on shore at Leghorn, the authorities kindly granting permission. Health otherwise excellent. Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson on March 22, accompanied by the members of his personal and general staff, paid an official visit to His Majesty, King George, of Greece. Upon March 25 their Majesties, King George and Queen Olga, with several members of their staff, paid an official visit to the *Lancaster*, and were received with all the military ceremonies prescribed by the Navy Regulations, while at the same time all the mon-of-war in port joined in the salutes to their Majesties.

NIRISO, 3d rate (e. s.), 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. Visiting ports of Portugal and Spain. To be at Villefranche April 15. At Barcelona, March 31.

QUINCEBAUGH, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Wm. Whitehead. Arrived at Naples, March 29, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral J. W. A. Nicholson. See our letter from the European Station.

Pacific Station—Rear-Admiral George B. Balch.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander Edgar C. Merriman. Commander Merriman writes from Panama, U. S. of Colombia, April 4, as follows: "I have the honor to report my arrival in this port yesterday at 9.30 p. m., having left Callao March 25. With the exception of forty-eight hours sailing, the entire passage was made under steam. The winds were very light and the smoothness of the sea very remarkable. Cadet Midshipmen W. H. Wolfenberger, H. C. Poundstone, A. P. Niblack, George E. West, W. H. Emerson, Louis Duncan, J. H. Rohrbacher, and A. N. Mayer will leave this ship April 6 to take passage in the steamer at Aspinwall, having been ordered home by the Department for their final Academic examination. Eight men, including an invalid transferred to the Naval Hospital at New York from the U. S. flagship *Pensacola*, and four men from this ship whose time have expired will take passage at the same time for New York. I received on board at Callao from the flagship *Pensacola* thirteen distressed Japanese seamen for transportation to San Francisco, where they will be turned over to the Japanese Consul. They seem to be healthy and contented on board. The port of Panama is by no means healthy now. Thirty cases of small pox and some cases of yellow fever have been reported, and I have reduced communication with the shore to the limits of strictest necessity. I will be detained here until the 11th inst., as this is Holy Week and it is impossible for the company to get laborers to load the coal lighters, when, I trust, to be on my way to Sitka, calling at Acapulco, Pichilingue, and San Francisco for coal and supplies, in obedience to my orders from the Commander-in-Chief."

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George E. Belknap. Arrived at Panama, April 17, from Callao, with the family of the late Gen. Hurlbut with his remains on board.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. At Porto Praya, March 14. To sail next day for Monrovia. Health of all on board good.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns (p. s.), Comdr. James H. Sands. At Mare Island, Cal. Commodore Phelps telegraphs from Mare Island, April 20, that the *Iroquois*, which it was proposed to send to the relief of the officers and crew of the *Rodgers*, would be ready to sail by the 25th inst., having been delayed by the steam captain and it being too late to replace the old one. He also states that the *Iroquois* has a crew of about 75 landmen and marines, with two seamen and six ordinary seamen on deck, exclusive of petty officers. Owing to the great expense attending the fitting out of the *Iroquois* for such an expedition, it was decided to send the revenue steamer *Corwin* for that purpose. The *Corwin* is now at San Francisco, under orders to sail on the 25th inst. for a cruise in Alaskan waters. The plan is that she shall continue her cruise to Tiapka, as soon as the condition of the ice in the northern seas will permit, and transport Capt. Berry and his party to the nearest port visited by the regular line of steamers, so that they can be brought home at the earliest moment. The Secretary of the Treasury has approved of Secretary Chandler's application for the use of the *Corwin* to that extent, and also to make such further use of the vessel as may be necessary under the circumstances.

LAOKAWANNA, 2d rate, 9 guns (p. s.), Capt. Henry Wilson. On the way from the coast of Chili to Callao, March 22.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Callao, Peru.

PENSACOLA, 3d rate, 23 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Wm. P. McCann. At Callao, March 22. Affairs are in such condition now that Admiral Balch no longer considers the presence of the United States vessels on the coast of Peru, Bolivia, and Chili as necessary. The visits of the flagship to the coast of Chili have restored good feeling. The *Alaska* had been ordered to Callao. Perfect quiet and peace reigns along the coast. Most of the foreign vessels are about leaving. Rear-Admiral Balch writes from off Callao, Peru, March 21, as follows: "I have the honor to report that the flagship *Pensacola* left Coquimbo, Chili, on the 2d inst. and arrived at Callao, Peru, on the 18th, having visited the ports of Caldera, Chili, Iquique, and Arica, Peru, en route, having made a short stay at each. The *Pensacola* also communicated with Mollendo, Peru, but did not anchor. The *Laackawanna* is at Valparaiso, as was also the *Alaska* at last advices, but the latter vessel is under orders to proceed to Callao when her services are no longer needed by the special mission to South America."

WAGHUBETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Fred. Pearson. At Sitka, Alaska.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Admiral J. M. B. Clitz.

ALERT, 3d rate (s. a.), 4 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempf. From private correspondence we learn that the *Alert*, Jan. 25, left Saigon, French Cochinchina, and after a passage mostly under sail, arrived off bar, mouth of Minam river, Jan. 30. Anchored there, and many of the officers

went up to Bangkok in a small steamer. The officers had an audience with the two kings of Siam on Feb. 2, and witnessed a cremation ceremony in which the ruling king took part. Feb. 4 they returned to the ship in a steam yacht supplied by the king, and sailed for Singapore the same day, arriving there Feb. 9. Feb. 15, left Singapore for Batavia, Island of Java. Feb. 23, sailed for Saranak, Island of Borneo. Feb. 28, were at Saranak, and expected, after stopping at Labuan, and visiting the Philippine Islands, to reach Hong Kong about the last of March. It would appear from this that the orders sent from Washington for the vessel to return home did not reach her, and she was obliged to complete the cruise laid out for her by the admiral in command. Admiral Clitz evidently expected to intercept her at Singapore, as evidenced by his letter of March 6, but failed to do so, as shown by the information here given.

ARHUELLOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Horace R. Mullan. Ordered to Nagasaki to be docked for repairs.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns (a. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Yokohama, Japan. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (a. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. Francis M. Green. At Nagasaki.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. At Yokohama, March 15. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe, to be refitted.

ASIATIC STATION,

U. S. FLAGSHIP RICHMOND (2D RATE),
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, March 15, 1882.

General Order No. 13.

The squadron is informed that the following named officers compose the personal and general staffs of the Commander-in-Chief on this station, viz.:

Personal.—Chief of Staff, Capt. J. S. Skerrett, U. S. N.; Flag Lieutenant, Lieut. Wells L. Field, U. S. N.; Secretary, Lieut. E. B. Barry, U. S. N.; Aide, Ensign G. C. Foulk, U. S. N.

General.—Fleet Surgeon, Surg. A. S. Oberly, U. S. N.; Fleet Paymaster, Pay Inspector George Cocurano, U. S. N.; Fleet Engineer, Chief Engineer Philip Inch, U. S. N.; Fleet Marine Officer, Capt. F. H. Corrie, U. S. M. C.

J. M. B. CLITZ, Rear-Admiral.

Commanding U. S. Naval Force on Asiatic Station.

SWATARA, 3d rate (a. s.), 8 guns, Commander Philip H. Cooper. At Yokohama. Was to leave, March 18, for Kobe.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Commodore S. B. Luce.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns (s. a.), Comdr. Allan D. Brown. Sailed from Mare Island, March 2, for Newport, R. I., via Cape Horn.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. At Newport.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Commander Charles E. Clark. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr. Wm. B. Hoff. Training ship. Sailed on April 17 for Plymouth and Portsmouth, England.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Henry C. Taylor. Training ship. Sailed on April 17 for Plymouth and Portsmouth, England.

On Special Service.

ALARM, torpedo ram, Mallory propeller (s. s.), Master Wm. E. Sewell. At Washington.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, (s. s.), Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Surveying *Samana* Bay.

INTREPID, torpedo ram, 1 gun (s. a.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

MAYFLOWER, 4th rate. Arrived at the Naval Academy, March 27, from Norfolk.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. At Erie, Pa.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (s. s.), Capt. Edmund O. Matthews. Cruising in the West Indies. Capt. E. O. Matthews writes from Port Spain, Trinidad, March 27, as follows: "I respectfully report that we left Port Castries, St. Lucia, the night of the 19th, reaching Kingston, St. Vincent, the next morning. We left the *Enterprise* in port. She sailed on the 22d for Samana. Upon arriving at Kingston fired the usual salutes and made the customary calls. Everything was very quiet in the island. Next to Dominica it is the loveliest island visited. It is well cultivated, but the cultivation of arrow root is fast superseding that of sugar cane. We left St. Vincent the evening of the 21st, reaching St. George's, Grenada, the next morning. We came to outside, as the harbor is too narrow for a ship to lay without mooring, and then it would be difficult getting under way. Fired a national salute and called on the Governor. There appears to be great rivalry between St. George's and Port Castries (St. Lucia) as to a coaling station for this part of the islands. In each place they have very fine plans of what they intend doing, in the way of dredging and building coal wharves. The coaling station is now at Port Castries, where there is a very much larger and better harbor than at St. George's. As to health, I believe St. George's has a very slight advantage, as also in its freedom from venomous snakes. Sugar cane and cocoa are the principal products in Grenada, but, as in all those islands, the sugar cane is giving way to other things, in this case to cocoa. We left St. George's the evening of the 23d and arrived here the morning of the 24th. Made the usual visits of ceremony. The health of the island is comparatively good, though during the last summer they had 140 deaths from yellow fever, almost exclusively among the whites. Have had no cases since October last. We leave here on the 28th for La Guayra."

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. John W. Philip. At Acapulco, March 3.

RODGERS, Lieut. Robert M. Berry. Mail for the *Rodgers*.—The steamer *St. Paul* will leave for St. Michaels, Alaska, May 1, next from San Francisco. She will carry mail for the *Rodgers*. Letters should be addressed in care of the "Alaska Commercial Company," 310 Sansome street, San Francisco, Cal. The news of the burning of the *Rodgers* and the escape of her crew is given elsewhere. The Secretary of the Navy has telegraphed to the Mare Island, California, Navy-yard, to ascertain how soon the U. S. steamer *Iroquois* can be started for the relief of her officers and crew. As Commodore Phelps reports that the *Iroquois* will not be ready for sea before April 25, the revenue cutter now at San Francisco preparing for a cruise in the Alaska waters will immediately proceed to the relief of the crew of the *Rodgers*.

STANDISH, 4 guns. Arrived at the Naval Academy, March 27, from Norfolk.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At New York.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 3 howitzers (s. a.), Comdr. Augustus G. Kellogg. At Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. a.), Capt. Jas. E. Jonett. Stationed at Port Royal.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The Swedish corvette *Balder* was saluted from the guns of Castle William, Governor's Island, April 15, in return for the salute fired by it in honor of our flag on its arrival. A similar salute was fired April 17 on the occasion of the departure of the corvette for Sweden.

A DESPATCH from Berlin says the instrumental equipment of the German Polar Commission, and the detailed plans of observation, will be in strict accord with the international arrangement. The expeditions will leave Europe in the early part of June. The southern party will embark in the German frigate *Moltke* at Montevideo.

It is said that before the sailing of the *Portsmouth* from Hampton Roads the following incident occurred: It seems that the ship had a pet cat, to which the crew were much attached, and that just previous to sailing a new and strange feline was found on board. The old cat, upon discovering the presence of the intruder, offered battle, and its ground selected proved to be the extreme end of the bowsprit, from which, however, the combatants in the heat of battle both fell, and were drowned in the swift current. At this untoward accident the sailors were terribly disconcerted, and predicted, with many doleful sighs and shakes of the head, the long passage that followed.—*Providence Journal*.

The rare circumstance of a flagship being commissioned without the name of either the admiral or the captain who have to command her transpiring occurred at Portsmouth, Eng., April 4, when the *Minotaur* hoisted the pendant as senior flagship of the Channel Squadron, under the superintendence of Commander Pattison.

The *Bunker Hill Times*, in an article on the proposed sale and removal of the Charlestown Navy-yard, says: "Why should the United States be deprived of property that has cost fifty millions in order that Boston may have a taxable property of \$7,000,000? and even this statement is too favorable; for the buildings now standing there and placed at a valuation of nearly a million by the assessors, are useless for any other purpose than that for which they are now used."

A NAVAL and submarine exhibition opened at Agricultural Hall, London, April 10. It includes a display of the Hotchkiss guns and the Gardner gun, as well as of almost every possible appliance connected with the building and equipment of ships, diving apparatus, and a great variety of models of vessels.

THE first three runs of the Cunard steamer *Servia*, made in winter weather out to New York and home, show a mean consumption of 190 tons of coal per 24 hours, which may be set down at something like 1.7 lb. of coal per horse power per hour. Her speed actually attained amounted to 17.85 knots per hour while she was running "between the lights" on the Fifth of Clyde, even after she had been five months in the water, and when her bottom was necessarily very much fouled. On her second run home she covered a distance of 415 knots on one occasion in a 24 hour day. That voyage was accomplished in 7 days, 7 hours, and 41 minutes, and considering the fact that the route taken by the Cunard steamers is from 90 to 100 knots longer than that taken by any other lines of steamers, it is claimed that that run home is the fastest yet on record.

MR. W. H. WHITE, Chief Constructor of the Admiralty, reports that the value of the shipping building in England is not much less than one hundred million of dollars, and the value of the whole shipping property of the country is little less than one thousand million of dollars.

A NEW YORK World despatch of April 18, from Washington, says: "Even at the State Department a stir has made itself over the cool insolence with which the Chilean authorities at Callao have assumed the right to rebuke the United States for presuming to deal with Peru as if she were still a nation. Admiral Lynch has recently sent a written order to Commander Merriman, of the United States man-of-war *John Adams*, in the harbor of Callao, forbidding the United States men-of-war to receive their mail bags from the Panama steamers as heretofore, and informing the American naval officers on the station that the American mail bags will hereafter be delivered by the pursers of the British mail steamers from Panama to the Chilean authorities. As this order includes all the correspondence of the United States Legation at Lima and of the United States consulates in Peru, it amounts to a formal seizure of all the means of communication between the United States and the people of Peru. If the United States Government submits to this it will become a question on what pretext the President of the United States has appointed Mr. Partridge a Minister of the United States in Peru, and from whom the American consuls in that country are to receive their exequaturs."

The *Herald* sarcastically referring to Lt.-Comdr. Gorrings's remark that there is "something radically wrong in our naval administration" else we would have a better Navy, says: "But Mr. Gorrings and everybody else knows a shorter term for it than that, though the proprieties incident to the commission he holds prevents him from using it. It is 'Robesonism.'"

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 13, 1882.

G. O. No. 294.

The travelling expenses of Pay Officers' Yeomen and of Apothecaries, referred to in paragraph 108, page 131, Regulations of the Pay Department, U. S. Navy, are restricted to the following allowances:

Second-class tickets, whenever procurable, to be furnished by a Pay Officer upon the order of the Navy Department.

Subsistence expenses, not to exceed two dollars a day, when necessarily delayed awaiting the sailing of steamers or departure of trains. But no allowances are authorized while travelling on steamers in addition to the ticket furnished for passage.

When travel is performed overland, under the order of the Department, or under an order from proper authority approved by it, the allowance for subsistence en route must not exceed two dollars a day. No allowance for sleeping cars is authorized.

WILLIAM H. HUNT, Secretary of the Navy.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

U. S. S. QUINNBAUGH, NAPLES, April 1, 1882.

We arrived here on March 29 from Messina, Sicily. We left Alexandria, Egypt, March 1, arriving at Smyrna, Asia Minor, on the 5th, where we remained two days. We proceeded to Dardanelles, Turkey, from thence to Constantinople, where we arrived on the 11th ult. Proceeding on our cruise, we arrived at the Island of Khios on the 17th, the Island of Syra on the 18th, and at Messina, Sicily, on the 21st, from whence we started on the 27th, arriving at Naples, as before stated, on the 29th.

From present appearances we will leave here on April 5 for Leghorn, where we expect to arrive about the 7th inst. After stopping there a week we will go to Ville Franche, France,

where we will meet all the vessels of the squadron. The *Nipsic* will leave for home about May 10. It is expected that the other three vessels will proceed north for the summer. Between April 15 and May 10 the vessels will go out and exercise at fleet sailing, and land at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca, for battalion drill. We took the Admiral up to Constantinople, because the *Lancaster* was too large a vessel to be allowed up there. All well on board.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

APRIL 15.—Rear-Admiral George H. Cooper, to command the North Atlantic Station on the 1st of May.

Commander Francis M. Bunce, to command the receiving ship *Wabash* on the 27th of April.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis Morris and Lieutenant F. A. Miller, to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Wm. S. Cowles, to the Tennessee on the 1st of May.

Ensign Richard T. Mulligan, to the Tennessee on the 1st of May.

Medical Director Francis M. Gunnell, to St. Paul, Minnesota, as a delegate to represent the Medical Corps of the Navy at the meeting of the American Medical Association which convenes in that city on the 6th of June.

APRIL 17.—Ensign G. H. Worcester, to examination for promotion.

Pay Director James H. Watmough, as general inspector of provisions and clothing under the instructions of the Chief of Bureau of Provisions, etc.

APRIL 19.—Master Wm. A. Marshall and Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Ray, to examination for promotion.

APRIL 20.—Assistant Surgeon Wm. Martin, to special duty at New Orleans, under instructions from the National Board of Health at Washington, D. C.

APRIL 21.—Lieutenant Lewis C. Heilner to the receiving ship *Colorado*.

DETACHED.

APRIL 15.—Captain Joseph N. Miller, from the command of the receiving ship *Wabash* on the 27th of April, and ordered to command the Tennessee on the 1st of May.

Commander Charles V. Gridley, from the Michigan, and ordered to attendance on torpedo instruction at Newport, R. I., on the 1st of May.

Surgeon Wm. G. Farwell, from duty at New London, Conn., and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Surgeon A. M. Moore, from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to the Naval Station, New London, Conn.

Passed Assistant Surgeon J. H. Hall, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. G. Herndon, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the receiving ship *Wabash*.

APRIL 17.—Lieutenant John A. Norris has reported his return home, having been detached from the Palos, Asiatic Station, and has been ordered to duty in connection with the telegraphic determination of longitudes.

Master Asher C. Baker, from the Hydrographic office, and ordered to duty in connection with the fish commission.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, from duty as general inspector of provisions and clothing, and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 18.—Master Wm. C. Babcock, from the Hydrographic office, and ordered to duty in connection with the fish commission.

Ensign Robert C. Ray, from the Vandalia, and ordered to duty in the Hydrographic office.

Cadet Midshipman J. H. Rohrbacher has reported his return to the Naval Academy, having been detached from the Adams, Pacific Station, on the 5th of April, and has been ordered to hold himself in readiness for orders to examination.

APRIL 19.—Captain John H. Russell, from special duty at Washington, and ordered to duty in connection with the Hydrographic office.

Master A. H. Cobb, from the receiving ship *Wabash*, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Boston.

Cadet Midshipman Augustus N. Meyer, Wm. H. Wolfersberger, Louis Duncan, and Wm. H. Emerson have reported their arrival at the Naval Academy, having been detached from the Adams, Pacific Station, on the 5th of April, and have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness for orders for examination.

APRIL 20.—Civil Engineer Henry S. Craven, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and placed on waiting orders.

APRIL 21.—Master James C. Cressap, from the Colorado on the 30th of April, and ordered to instruction in torpedo service on the 1st of May.

Ensign David Daniels, from the *Wabash*, and ordered to the Coast Survey.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Commander Smith W. Nichols, from April 14, 1882.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Assistant Paymaster George M. Allen for one year from April 21.

To Master E. J. Berwind (retired) for six months from April 21, with permission to leave the United States.

FURLOUGH EXTENDED.

The furlough of Lieutenant A. M. Thackara has been extended three months from April 15.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending April 19, 1882:

James Crighton, landsman, February 11, U. S. S. *Penacola*.

COMMISSIONED.

Commodore Peirce Crosby to be a Rear-Admiral; Captain Alexander A. Semmes to be a Commodore; Commander Geo. H. Perkins to be a Captain, and Lieutenant-Commander Chas. V. Gridley to be a Commander in the Navy from March 10, 1882.

Ensign Frank F. Fletcher to be a Master in the Navy from April 1, 1882.

Passed Assistant Engineer Henry D. McEwen to be a Chief Engineer in the Navy from March 3, 1882.

Wm. Martin to be an Assistant Surgeon in the Navy, not in the line of promotion, from April 14, 1882.

MARINE CORPS.

ORDERED.

First Lieutenant S. H. Gibson, to duty at the Marine Barracks, Portsmouth, N. H., on the expiration of his present leave.

DETACHED.

Captain L. E. Fagan, from the Marine Barracks, Norfolk,

Va., and ordered to the Brooklyn, and fleet marine officer of the South Atlantic Station.

Captain E. P. Meeker, from the Brooklyn, and ordered to return to the United States, taking passage in the Marion when she is ready to sail.

First Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth, from the Lackawanna, Pacific Station, and ordered to return to the United States.

First Lieutenant Samuel Mercer, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to the Lackawanna, Pacific Station.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To First Lieutenant David Whipple for one month from April 20.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The sick leave of Captain W. R. Brown has been extended three months.

(Correspondence Army and Navy Journal.)

BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

BOSTON, April 19, 1882.

ENSIGN F. W. TOPPAN and Surgeon B. H. Kidder have reported for duty on board the *Wabash*.

Medical Director W. T. Hord, who has gone to Washington as member of an examining board, was relieved of the charge of the naval hospital by Medical Inspector A. C. Gorgas, formerly attached to the Naval Academy, Annapolis.

In respect to Naval Constructor John Lenthall, who died recently at Washington, the flags at the yard, marine barracks, receiving ship, and naval hospital were at half mast yesterday, and a salute of eleven guns was fired at noon.

Passed Asst. Surgeon J. E. Hall is transferred from the *Wabash* to the naval hospital, and Passed Asst. Surgeon C. G. Herndon, of the naval hospital, has relieved the former on board the *Wabash*.

The absorbing topic, both inside and outside the yard, is the proposed sale of this station. It is reported that in case the yard is sold the land will revert to the heirs of the original owners. It is claimed that the deeds distinctly specify that the land shall only be used for a Navy-yard, and a number of prominent lawyers state that the Government will have no claim on certain land in the yard if it is sold. A number of the heirs of the former owners have already taken steps to protect their interests, and the matter will probably be taken to the courts. Monday the Boston Board of Aldermen passed a series of resolutions in opposition to the sale of the yard. Last evening a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of the leading citizens of Charlestown was held to take action against the sale. Addresses were made by Senator J. H. Sherburne and others. Letters from ex-Gov. A. H. Rice and Gen. N. P. Banks were received, strongly protesting against the sale of this station.

A novel christening ceremony took place, April 13, on the quarterdeck of the *Wabash*. The little one was Helen Josephine, a daughter of Captain J. N. Miller, commander of the *Wabash*. The ship was decorated with flags and bunting, and all the officers and their families were present, as was also the crew of the ship. A shield, composed of Navy revolvers fantastically arranged, appeared in an appropriate place, with the initials "H. J. M." The capstan of the vessel was used as a stand for the baptismal font, and was elegantly decorated with flowers. The water in the font was from the River Jordan, Holy Land. After the ceremony the child's feet were placed on earth brought from Maryland, the birthplace of the mother. The child was born on the ship, and has never been off it. Thus the land it first stepped on was that of its mother's native State. The Rev. Dr. Lambert, of St. John's Church, Charlestown, officiated, and Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Tate, of Baltimore, Md., acted as sponsors. Dancing and a collation followed after the ceremony. Capt. Miller leaves on April 27 to command the *Tennessee*.

AMUSEMENTS ON THE NIPSIC.

U. S. S. NIPSIC, BARCELONA, SPAIN, April 1, 1882.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: For the information of our former friends and shipmates on other stations, will you be kind enough, through the medium of our only naval mode of communication, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, to insert a notice of the enclosed bill, which was played at Gibraltar, on the date mentioned, to a large and appreciative audience. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

JOHN CORWIN MOORE, Secretary Nipsic Minstrel Co.

Second appearance of the Nipsic Minstrel and Variety Company, Friday evening, March 17. Manager, Jas. Powell; Secretary, John C. Moore; Stage Manager, A. Eshenawer; Treasurer, M. Costello; Property Man, G. W. Collins; Stage Carpenter, G. W. Houston.

PROGRAMME.—Part First.—Bones, Jas. Powell; Interlocutor, J. C. Moore; Tambo, M. Costello. Introductory Overture, Company; Opening Chorus (Wedding Bells), Company; Ballad (Good-Bye Darling), Dalby; Comic Song (Mediterranean Cruising), Powell; Ballad (Laugh All Your Troubles Away), Lemon; Comic Ditty (Machine Poetry), Costello; Finals (Red, White, and Blue Tableau), Company.

Part Second.—Overture, Orchestra; Double Silver Sand Jig, Messrs. Coleman and King; Old Black Joe, Costello. Laughable Ethiopian Conglomeration entitled, "The Troublesome Servant." Characters—Old Grimes, J. C. Moore; Pete (A New Servant), Jas. Powell. Excelsior Clog, Houston; Dutch Specialties (Sounds from the Rhine), Heaney; Quartette, Powell, Dalby, Costello, and Moore; Ireland's Pets in their Barn-Door Jigs, Reels, and Specialties, Messrs. Coleman and King; the Bogtown Students will rise and shine, Messrs. Powell, Costello, and Dalby; Song and Dance (Original), Houston; Duet (Family Quarrels), Powell and Coleman. Part second will conclude with the laughable Ethiopian Sketch entitled, "The United States Mail." Characters—Mrs. Nipper (Mother of Lucy), Heaney; Mr. Wagner (In Love with Lucy), Powell; Lucy (A Maid of All Work), Dalby; Post Office Sam (A Plantation Negro), Costello.

Part Third.—Overture, Orchestra; St. Patrick's Day Parade, T. E. Coleman, King, and Callaghan. The evening's entertainment will conclude with the world renowned after-piece entitled, "A Lover's Revenge." Cast—Two Conscript Coons (On a Strike for Higher Wages), Powell and Costello; Mr. Morgan (A Southern Planter), J. D. Coleman; Edward (Miss Lillian's Lover), Moore; Miss Lillian Morgan, Brown; Mrs. Morgan (Lillian's Mother), Dalby. Introducing the entire company in a plantation quadrille.

Doors open at 6—the Nipsics will roar at 5.30 sharp. N. B.—Critics will be received with a club. Those occupying back seats are prohibited from spitting on the stage. Ball sirs and live-boys may be cast loose at 10.30.

Prices of Admission.—Private (ditty) boxes, \$10; camp stools and borrowed chairs, \$1.50; preserved seats, 75 cents; captain bars, buckets, and planks, 25 cents; hammock nettings and bridge, 10 cents; children in arms, 50c.

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LIEUT.-COMDR. GORRINGE'S OPINION.

THE Navy and the country owe cordial acknowledg-
ments to Lieut.-Commander Gorringer for the vigorous
presentation of the needs of our Navy which he has
made in the *North American Review* for May. The ob-
ject of his article, as he tells us, is to prove:

First—That an efficient naval force is essential to the
welfare of the United States.

Second—That the vessels now on our navy list are use-
less for any operations of modern naval warfare.

Third—That our system of naval administration, and
not Congress, is to blame for this.

Fourth—That an efficient naval force may be created
at a comparatively small outlay, and greatly to the ad-
vantage of our carrying trade.

The argument on the first two propositions it is not
necessary to repeat here. Our readers are already con-
vinced. In seeking the cause of the present disgraceful
condition of the service, Mr. Gorringer calls attention to
the fact that, with the exception of England, France
and Russia, no nation has spent so much on her navy as
we have. Italy has expended, for example, in the last
five years \$8,214,578, and we \$19,157,234. Austria,
with an expenditure one-fourth of ours, has not only
maintained a fleet of numerous vessels of superior
efficiency to ours, but she has created and maintained an
effective fighting force of fourteen heavily armed ves-
sels, most of them of equal efficiency, at sea or in
harbors, armed with the most powerful rifled guns, and
capable of offensive or defensive operations. As to the
explanation of this Lieut.-Commander Gorringer says:

"There must be something radically wrong in our sys-
tem of naval administration that it cannot, with four
times the expenditure, maintain a navy as efficient as
that of Austria. Under the present system, the hull,
the engines, the guns, and the sail power to comprise a
man-of-war are designed independently of each other,
in the different bureaus, the officers of which generally
entertain antagonistic views on every question that
arises. The system requires eight distinct and inde-
pendent organizations in each navy-yard, nominally
under one commandant, but really receiving orders
from their respective chiefs in Washington. Its ab-
surdity and extravagance may be judged from the fact
that each organization has its own workshops for each
branch of mechanical operations, its separate executive
staff of clerks, draughtsmen, and designers, besides its
own foreman, watchman, messengers, mechanics, and
laborers. If the object in establishing a bureau system
for naval administration had been the multiplication of
offices, the division of responsibility, and the obstruc-
tion of work, it may be regarded as a success without
parallel.

"The antagonism that exists between line and staff had
its origin in the bureau system. The cliques that have
become the curse of naval life are the result of that sys-
tem. The extravagance exposed by the Forty-sixth
Congress would have been possible under no other. In
brief, the demoralization of the *personnel* of the navy,
under the bureau system, has been as rapid and as
general as the deterioration of the material. The defects
of the system are too glaringly apparent and too numer-
ous for any one to find even an excuse for continuing it.
The fact that, for an expenditure averaging over
twenty millions a year, for the last ten years, it has
nothing to show, should be enough to induce Congress
to set it aside summarily, and to substitute something
else.

Next coming to the discussion of the new system
which should be inaugurated, he says:

"The essential features of a new system would be con-
centration of authority and responsibility; a single
directing administrative civil officer, aided and advised
in professional matters by a board of recognized naval
experts, acting conjointly on all matters referred to
them. The administrative officer should be compelled
by law to submit to the advisory board of experts for
examination, and report all matters pertaining to con-
struction, repair, equipment, armament, and manning
of naval vessels, navy-yards, and their accessories. He
should have discretion as to accepting or rejecting the
decisions of the experts, but in the event of rejecting
them he should be compelled to file with the report sub-
mitted to him his reasons in detail, all of which should
be within reach of the public press, and therefore sub-
ject to public scrutiny. In the event of waste or ex-
travagance resulting from the rejection of the advice of
the experts, the administrative officer should be liable to
trial and removal by a court of justice. The adminis-
trative officer should be the Secretary of the Navy.
The board of experts should be selected by the Presi-
dent—one from each of the grades of captain, com-
mander, and lieutenant-commander or lieutenant, one
from the engineer corps, and one from the corps of
constructors. At least ten years of actual service at sea
in naval vessels, and an age not exceeding fifty-five nor
less than thirty years, should be essential qualifications.
The length of service of each member on the board
should be limited to three years. To effect a gradual
change of membership, the first terms of service of four
of the five members should be two and a half, two, one
and a half, and one year, and vacancies for unexpired
terms from death, resignation, retirement, or dismissal
should be filled only for the remainder of that term.
Removals should only be possible by sentence of court
martial. Such a system would insure independence of
thought and action by the board, and obviate the possi-
bility of a corrupt administrator packing it with his tools.
The board should be without initiative authority of any
kind. Its duties should be advisory only.

"Under existing law, the Secretary has the power to
detail as many officers, of any rank and corps, as he
pleases, to act as aids in the performance of his admin-
istrative duties. This power should be retained, but
the aids should be without separate authority, and the
Secretary should be specifically and personally responsi-
ble for every official act of the department. The chief
clerk of the department should be designated by Con-
gress as Acting Secretary, with full power during the
prolonged absence of the Secretary or a vacancy in the
office.

"One of the chief objections to the bureau system is,
that it is beyond the reach and out of the influence of
the active and most capable officers of the navy, and
subject to the log-rolling, wire-pulling, time-serving in-
fluences of civil and naval politicians of the worst type,
who hang about the department and Congress and
persistently seek their own advancement, or thrust
themselves by force of check into positions they are not
competent to occupy and do not deserve."

This is frank and to the point, and Mr. Gorringer de-
serves the thanks of the Service for saying it. It is
quite time that officers of the Navy, who are interested
in their profession, should be equally outspoken con-
cerning the time-servers, whose self-seeking visits to
Washington would, under a proper administration of
Naval affairs, result in their instant banishment to the
most remote and disagreeable station the Naval Service

has to offer. Unfortunately, however, it is never these gentlemen who get lost in the Arctic seas.

Our naval policy is also defective and needlessly expensive. "At least ten millions of dollars a year have been squandered in the maintenance of ships in foreign waters, without one thing to show for it, without a tangible result, without even an ideal object." Our four vessels maintained in European waters at an annual cost of \$3,000,000 had better be sent to Patagonia, or Oceanica, or other localities where there is work to be done, and valuable information to be collected that would be of benefit to the whole world, and reflect credit on the country, and especially the Navy. Actual work, something having an object, would bring about a higher efficiency in naval training than aimless cruising where temptation and diversion exist on every side.

At least one-half of the seven millions spent on the pay of the Navy might be spent on 4,000 mechanics, enlisted and set to work in converting the vast quantities of old material, that presents such "a ghastly and discouraging aspect," into efficient vessels, at least one of which might be turned out fully armed and equipped from each Navy-yard. There is nothing in the law to prevent this, and it would put an end to political influence at the Navy-yards; and intelligently directed this force and skill would make a revolution in our Navy in a very short time. The length of service for enlisted men should, it is urged, be limited to one year.

"We would then be able to train effectively as many men as we do now, even if the number of enlisted men afloat were limited to 2,500, and the training of our merchant seamen would become more general, and the source of supply, in the event of war, be greatly enlarged."

The remaining portion of the article is devoted to a criticism of the report of the Advisory Board, for which we refer our readers to the magazine in which it appears. The writer proposes a cruising vessel with the same general features as those of a first-class transatlantic steamer. He says: "Orders for building thirty such vessels in private yards would stimulate ship-building and insure its permanent extension. Let Congress enact that twenty of the cruisers here proposed be built on the Atlantic coast, and ten on the Pacific, and at least two new establishments would be created to build them. The importance of having a first-class steel ship-yard on the Pacific cannot be over-estimated. Of the crude material from which and by which steel is made, Washington Territory would furnish an inexhaustible supply. Unskilled labor is neither scarce nor expensive; skilled labor could be obtained from the crowded ship-yards of the Clyde, the Tyne, and the Thames with ease. The rams should be built in the Navy-yards, and the debris that now goes under the name of 'United States Navy' should be sold or utilized in their construction. Two-thirds of the men now allowed by Congress to be enlisted for the Navy should be enlisted to serve as mechanics in the Navy-yards to build these rams. All vessels now serving on foreign stations, where peace prevails, that are not engaged in exploring, sounding, or surveying, should be recalled."

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

We have delayed noticing the charges brought against the management of the Soldiers' Home at Washington until we could obtain a copy of the testimony on the subject taken before the committee of Congress, but there seems to be difficulty about getting it, and the report of Gen. Sturgis which appeared in the New York Herald was, we learn from a member of the Senate committee, surreptitiously obtained. We can only hope that the investigation will be a most thorough one, and, if it can be shown that any one has abused the sacred trust involved in the management of an institution like this, that a rigid accountability will be exacted. The statements coming from Gen. Sturgis are such as to demand action by the military authorities if Congress falls short of its duty in the premises. Gen. Sturgis is reported as saying: "While the funds of the Home have been freely expended in the creation of a beautiful park, which is a source of great pleasure to the public at large, it would seem only reasonable that some small portion at least of these ample funds should have been expended in providing means of recreation to the solitary and lonely old men."

The choicest products of the vegetable and fruit gardens are regularly delivered, three times a week, to two members of the Board of Commissioners at their residences in the city. Considerable quantities of the products of the dairy are delivered daily to one member of the Board at his residence in the city. To be sure, this officer has several cows of his own in the herd, but as they are fed and cared for at the expense of the Home the effect is the same. While these things may appear

trivial and unimportant to some, yet they derive a certain importance from the fact that they furnish material for the scandalous attacks which are made from time to time against the Home management. The conservatory and flower garden, which are maintained at an annual cost of from \$3,000 to \$5,000, seem to be, so far as my observation and information go, maintained chiefly for the benefit and accommodation of two members of the Board of Commissioners, at whose residences in the city the choicest flowers are delivered at stated and regular times. On special occasions these regular supplies are increased. So far as I have been able to learn, no flowers are ever distributed to the inmates of the Home or the hospital. . . . Members of the family of the President of the Board of Commissioners do not hesitate to enter the precincts of the Home and order mechanics from their legitimate work to make alterations and repairs in public buildings, and make large purchases, amounting to hundreds of dollars, of material not at all necessary to the Home, and all this without the sanction or even the knowledge of the Governor, these purchases subsequently receiving the approval of the Board of Commissioners."

The scandal, if there be any, consists, not in reporting these abuses, as Gen. Sturgis has done in the strict discharge of his duty, but in permitting them to exist; and the scandal and disgrace will be still greater if they are suffered to continue after attention has been called to them.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

GENERAL ORDER No. 293, of the Navy Department, March 30, 1882, makes some changes in the duties of Bureaus as established May 15, 1869, under Secretary Borie. These are partly verbal, and partly relate to matters of substance. In general, the duties are made more comprehensive and explicit. In most cases the new duties are already practically performed by the respective bureaus, but they are now defined so as to make the authority unquestionable.

Thus the Bureau of Ordnance, in addition to the duties already laid down for it, is to have charge of all offensive and defensive arms and apparatus, ammunition, explosives, torpedoes, torpedo vessels, lighting and electrical supplies. It also prescribes the armor and armament of vessels, the Bureau of Construction and Repair first determining their carrying power, and also joining the latter in determining the location of the armories and ammunition rooms of vessels. The sections under this head which in any way differ from the existing ones are as follows:

The duties of the Bureau of Ordnance shall comprise all that relates to offensive and defensive arms and apparatus (including torpedoes), all ammunition, war explosives, vessels for submarine torpedo service, magazines on shore, and lighting for military purposes. Also all machinery, apparatus, equipments, and things for use with the above, including all electrical supplies therefor.

It shall be charged with the duty of determining the nature of the armament to be carried by vessels, and will prescribe the material, kind and qualities of ship's armor and dimensions of gun turrets; also within the carrying power of vessels, as determined by the Bureau of Construction and Repair, it will fix the location and command of the armament, and distribute the thickness of armor.

It shall place the armament on board of vessels, and will determine the method of construction of their armories and ammunition rooms. The location of these latter it will determine in conjunction with the Bureau of Construction and Repair.

Purchased torpedo vessels of less than eighty (80) tons displacement shall be procured by this Bureau, which is charged with all their details of whatever nature. It shall also prescribe the armament, handiness and minimum speed to be given to all torpedo vessels.

The duties of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting are the same as before, with the single addition that "it shall establish the complement of the crews of all vessels in commission," and that "all enlisted persons, including appointed petty officers," is substituted for the former phrase of "seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen and boys." The word "furniture" is also added to rigging and other things of which it has charge.

The Bureau of Navigation has stricken from its duties the former one to "estimate for the pay and transportation of the officers of the Navy," and has its control extended over the Department Library and Office of Intelligence.

The Bureau of Yards and Docks has "dry docks" added by name to its jurisdiction, and its power of buying and selling Navy-yards is expressed to be "subject to the provisions of law." It is also not only to provide but to "have control of" the appliances in Navy-yards.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair is to "have charge of the docking of vessels," in addition to its present duties, and the following paragraph contains some new things:

The duties of the Bureau of Construction and Repair shall comprise all that relates to designing, building, fitting and repairing the hulls of vessels, spars, boats, captains' windlasses, steering gear, ventilating apparatus, tanks, ballast, casks, blocks, furniture for ship's use of the kind made in

the Navy-Yards, and lumber, plates and tools for sea stores of the kind used by it in building vessels; also the turrets and armor plating after the material, quality and distribution of thickness have been determined by the Bureau of Ordnance.

The Bureau of Steam Engineering receives specific charge of steam pumps, steam heaters and connections, and the steam machinery necessary for actuating the apparatus by which turrets are turned.

The Bureau of Provisions and Clothing has no changes in its duties, and the same is true of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. We have before us in making this comparison a copy of the order issued by Mr. Borie defining the duties of the bureaus, which went into effect May 15, 1869, and the order issued March 30, 1882, G. O. No. 293.

THE BURNING OF THE RODGERS.

ALTHOUGH the loss of the *Jeannette* and the subsequent retreat of her company in boats to Siberia had transformed the original quest of the *Rodgers*, yet the burning of the latter vessel at her winter quarters in St. Lawrence Bay is only little less regrettable than if the fate of the *Jeannette* were still unknown. The destruction of so exceptionally good an Arctic exploring vessel as the *Rodgers* is in itself a considerable loss—not so much in the actual value of the vessel, which cost the Government \$100,000 at first, besides a good part of another hundred thousand, doubtless, in fitting her up, strengthening her, provisioning her, transporting her officers and crew, and in various ways preparing for the search—but in the fact that the Navy, on her return, would have possessed, for the first time, a vessel built for battling with polar ice, so that there might have been some chance for occasional explorations in high latitudes in the ordinary routine of service. But this is the smallest consideration. The remarkable success of the *Rodgers* in the very brief time of open cruising secured by her last year created the most confident anticipations for her exploits during the coming season, wholly irrespective of the relief of the *Jeannette*. She had gone at her work with such energy and good fortune, that, although it was only the middle of June before she left San Francisco for the north, she sent her boats entirely around Wrangell Land, thus proving it to be an island, explored thoroughly both its contour and its interior, and made valuable additions to the hydrography of that part of the polar basin. She had completely covered this element of her search problem, and would have searched around the mouths of the Lena. There was good ground for hoping that she would have made a second series of valuable additions to Arctic discovery.

Above all, the *Rodgers*, so far as now appears, was still needed for her special work. Whatever be the fate of De Long and Chipp, it must be discovered, if human energy can compass it. The same impulse which prompted the search for Sir John Franklin and his men, long after it was practically certain that all had perished, will cause naval searches for the officers and men of the *Jeannette*, if the present overland hunting in Siberia should prove futile. If De Long's party should be found, there would be still the fate of Boat No. 2 to discover. The chances that she was driven off from the delta of the Lena make it all the more necessary that a naval expedition should search along the Siberian coast. This would have been the task of the *Rodgers* this year, after learning the sad story of the *Jeannette*; and she would have been well situated for doing the precise work that is wanted.

There is no reason for alarm in regard to the safety or well-being of Lieut. Berry's command. The story of his movements up to the time of the disaster is a simple one. Toward the end of August the *Rodgers* landed at Herald and Wrangell Islands, exploring both thoroughly for traces of the *Jeannette*. While boats commanded by Master Waring and Ensign Hunt went around Wrangell Island, the *Rodgers* lay at anchor in a fine harbor for nineteen days, and Lieut. Berry went into the interior with a land party, ascending a mountain 2,500 feet high, from which they saw open water all around the island except at the west and southwest, where a high range interrupted the view. Thence the *Rodgers* returned to Herald Island, and then to the coast of Siberia for winter quarters; but a strong northwesterly wind blowing, and heavy snow storms coming, it was found impossible to land, and she coasted easterly until she reached "an island situated about 20 miles west of Cape Serdze," where Lieut. Berry put up a house and left a party of six persons, including Master C. F. Putnam, commanding. They had full supplies of clothing and provisions, both for men and dogs, packed sledges and a boat. Then, the storm continuing, he made his way back to St. Lawrence Bay, and there arrived Oct. 15, putting the ship into winter quarters. How the subse-

quent disaster happened, as recorded in the telegraphic dispatches elsewhere quoted, is merely conjecture. The story is a strange one, but it is useless to speculate upon it, or to inquire as to the probable blame in the transaction, if there be any, without knowledge of the facts.

Gilder, who had been made pay clerk in order that he might accompany the expedition, had travelled overland all the way to Werchojansk, 400 miles north of Yakutsk, with the news, and a courier thence took it to the Aldan River, there arriving April 6, the disaster having happened on the 1st of January, 1882. Nevertheless there need be no fear of the safety of the party or any apprehension of want or suffering, as Mr. Gilder reports that they had saved three months' provisions from the ship, and could obtain more from the Chukches. The Ispravnik (Mr. de Varawa) of Kolymak had sent tobacco and tea to them for bartering purposes. They needed nothing else. The entire ship's company are in good health and spirits, and Governor Tchernaieff has given orders to the Chukche chiefs to do all in their power to assist them.

Mr. Gilder reports that endeavors to save the ship were made in vain. She lay within a short distance of the shore, but the young ice could not bear the weight of the men, and a line from the ship to the shore was fixed with much difficulty. By this line and the boats the crew were safely landed.

The account shows that Lieut. Berry and his entire company had been left by Gilder in safety "at Tiapka, near Cape Serdze." St. Lawrence Bay is in Behring Strait, just south of Cape East, and about opposite Cape Prince of Wales on the American side. The upper part of the bay is called Lutke Harbor. Further around on the coast, above Cape East, in the Arctic Ocean, is Cape Serdze Kamen; and about twenty miles west of this is Idlidjia Island, which is undoubtedly the one on which Master Putnam was left. On the main shore, and separated by only a narrow channel, is Tiapka; and the distance overland from St. Lawrence Bay to Tiapka, where the entire company concentrated, is so short that it must have been accomplished without serious inconvenience, and with no loss. Tiapka is surrounded by settlements, and the coast is visited by whalers. The last despatch of Lieut. Berry to the Department declares that "our provisions have all proved to be of excellent quality, and we are in every respect well provided for this winter." It is evident, therefore, that the *Corwin* will have little difficulty in making her way to the rendezvous of Lieut. Berry as soon as the ice breaks up, and that meanwhile they cannot fail to have all the supplies and provisions they want. The region is one which a vessel not specially built and even not specially strengthened for Arctic service, can easily approach, the latitude being a great deal lower than that which the *Alliance* reached last year in the opposite hemisphere.

At 12.30 on Monday, the 17th April, Secretary Chandler having taken the oath of office before D. McNally, Chief Clerk of the Bureau of Ordnance, War Department, was presented by the retiring Secretary to the chiefs of the bureaus of the Navy Department. Judge Hunt made a few happy remarks, and Secretary Chandler responded. He thanked Judge Hunt for the courteous manner in which he had presented him, and turned over the Department; and only hoped that his administration would be as successful and as beneficial to the Service as had been that of the retiring Secretary. He complimented Judge Hunt on his promotion to the important mission to Russia, which he would, beyond doubt, fill with the same ability and success that had marked his course in the Navy Department. He wished him success, health and happiness. Turning to the gentlemen present, he said: Upon the chiefs of the Bureau, many of whom were already known to him, he must chiefly rely for advice, and they must be his mainstay, and upon them he must rely to steer clearly in the course of his administration of the affairs of the Navy. They were officers of acknowledged skill and ability. He desired free intercourse with them, and in fact with all the officers of the Navy, and hoped to be able to conduct the duties devolving on him to the satisfaction of the President, the Navy, and the public. Subsequently the examining boards and other officers called on him.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* has a description of "the War of 1886 on our Northern frontier," which we thus analyze. First bluster in Congress and a jingo administration, resulting from a demand for an aggressive foreign policy, which made our nation a general nuisance; then follows war in natural course. Great Britain having widened her Canadian canals, sent twenty armed steel frigates into Lake Ontario, and twelve

through the Welland Canal. Canada had 50,000 militia armed and equipped and on the border. Two frigates stopped at Buffalo, and then at Cleveland, demanded a contribution of \$5,000,000 in money, and all the coal required. The officer also burled down all railroad stations, warehouses, and cars, citing the example of Grant and Sherman at Jackson and of Sherman at Atlanta. The frigate fired a few shells to hurry up the money, when the citizens rose en masse and made the rich men and the banks hand it over. Chicago had to pay \$20,000,000, Detroit and Milwaukee \$3,000,000, and Toledo \$2,000,000, and in reply to the statement of the citizens that their wealth consisted chiefly of city lots, the officer quoted the annual reports of the Board of Trade and a pamphlet entitled "The Future Great City."

PRESIDENT WHITE, of Cornell University, has written a letter in regard to the bill introduced in the House for providing for the erection of suitable monuments upon battle-fields of the Revolution, in which he says: "It seems to me a wise and patriotic measure calculated to relieve the country from the stigma of neglecting our most important centres of patriotic inspiration. I am a firm believer, not only in the justice of such monuments to the dead, but in their great value to the living. I can assure you that there is no greater incentive to the sort of effort which has made Germany so successful in war than the fact that not only on every great battle-field, but in towns, public places, and churches, monuments, tablets, and slabs in enduring marble bear the names and glorify the deeds of those who fell in battle. It is unfortunate, in my judgment, for any country to get into the habit of neglecting the sacrifices of those who gave their lives upon the field of battle. No one can tell how soon such sacrifices may be needed. No nation has ever yet been relieved from them. If any country in the world can afford to commemorate noble deeds of this kind ours can."

THE settlement of the new Northwest promises to give the Canadians and the British government a more realizing sense of the difficulties we have had with the Indians because of the enterprising and aggressive character of our pioneer population. *Broad Arrow* says: "Hitherto we have enjoyed the immunity the Yankees never possessed. Our Indians were never molested because there was no one to molest them, but now the country is being flooded with reckless people from all parts of the world, and it is becoming impossible to check aggression. Already we have had serious trouble, and only a few days ago the Northwest Mounted Police had a narrow escape of a serious fight with the Blackfeet Indians near Fort McLeod. The force was obliged to entrench itself and send for reinforcements. The government have already found it necessary to largely increase the force, and are somewhat anxious about the state of affairs. During the past year 29,000 people emigrated to the Northwest, out of which 26,000 went from Canada; the remainder from the States and Europe."

Engineering, of March 24, reports that Mr. B. Burton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is now in Paris, in negotiation with the French government for the acceptance of his magazine gun, which it describes at length with the help of diagrams. It has also been submitted for the consideration of the British government, which, it says, "has met with the highest approval of General Dixon, many years the Superintendent of the Royal Small Arms Department, at Enfield Lock; than whom a better judge of the merits of a military arm, this country does not possess." The French government, it also reports, has expressed itself as highly pleased with the preliminary trials, and the Italian government has requested Mr. Burton to go to Turin with his weapon. He has already succeeded in most favorably impressing the German government with the merits of his invention.

A CANADIAN correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Manitoba, excites himself to fury at the idea of annexation, by force. "What!" he exclaims, "Canada taken by force of arms!" There is not one Canadian but would shed the last drop of his life's blood before he would own himself a conquered man. Could an American be subdued without resisting to the very last? No more could a Canadian. And, further, does not any intelligent American know that Canada, forced into annexation, would be the sorest thorn in the side of the fair Republic that she has ever been called upon to bear!" But in conclusion he roars as "gently as a sucking dove" upon the question of annexation through peaceful means, only suggesting that the Fourth of July demonstrations be abandoned.

In making up the list we published last week the name of Col. Julian McAllister, Ordnance Department, was inadvertently included in the list of those who will be compulsorily retired by the 1st of July, 1882, if the Army Appropriation bill becomes a law in its present form. Col. McAllister's name should be transferred to the list of those who will have the option of retiring after 35 years' service, but he does not reach the retiring age (62) until 1886. The names of Col. C. C. Gilbert and Capt. Edward Collins, 17th U. S. Infantry, should have also appeared in the same list. The names of Col. Z. B. Tower and W. F. Reynolds, Engineer Corps, should have been included with those coming under the compulsory clause of the act.

PRESIDENT Arthur submitted to Congress this week for its views the circular invitation extended to all the independent countries of North and South America to participate in a general Congress, to be held in the city of Washington on the 23d day of November next, for the purpose of considering and discussing the methods of preventing war between the nations of America, and asked early action so that ample time may be given for the necessary notices, etc.

THE new Secretary of the Navy has not accomplished much thus far. He has spent the week in answering letters of congratulation and has held one or more consultations with the heads of bureaus of the Department. It is known that he contemplates a change of orders concerning the workings of the Department, and it is expected that he will begin this line of work next week.

THE promptness with which the Subsistence Department of the Army has provided the countless rations authorized for the Mississippi sufferers, has proved that it has not degenerated since the days of the war, and has given new force to the argument of those opposed to the amalgamation of the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments involved in the Army reorganization schemes of a few years ago.

THE Board on Heavy Ordnance and Projectiles has adjourned to meet a week from next Monday, May 1st. It is hoped that by that time all the plans that are to be presented to it will be in, and a report can be made soon thereafter.

THE Second Comptroller of the Treasury has had several consultations this week with persons representing the claims under the Tyler decision, but as yet has not rendered an opinion.

THE English Salvation Army made a descent on Hull, Eng., recently, announcing in advance that several great battles would be fought. "Heavy fighting was expected and great victories were certain. Shot and shell would be freely thrown into the enemy's camp, and great damage was expected to be done to the devil's kingdom." The combined forces of Sheffield and Hull were to march to the "barracks," Thomas street, where every soldier would be fully equipped for the great battles of the day. A monster procession was announced for the afternoon at 2 o'clock, "the fighting to continue until 4 o'clock, unless all the rebels surrender before that hour."

We have received an invitation to attend a lecture—"Peculiar People"—by John B. Gough, under auspices of the Dialectic Society, U. S. M. A., at the Cadet Mess Hall, Saturday evening, April 29, 1882. Music by U. S. M. A. Orchestral Band. Exercises commence at 8 p. m.

It is expected that Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, U. S. A., will attend the graduating exercises at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., to take place April 27 and 28, and deliver the diplomas. This will add an interesting feature to the occasion and make the exercises of this year go off with éclat. Old Point is looking anxiously forward to the event, and already visitors and friends are beginning to appear.

Mr. W. H. Gilder, who is on his way with despatches from the *Rodgers*, is a brother of Mr. Gilder, the present editor of the *Century* magazine. His journey overland among the Chukches in midwinter is described as a terrible one.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

Upon being relieved from his present duties at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., 1st Lieut. Samuel M. Mills, 5th Art., will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Div. of the Atlantic for special duty (S. O. 70, April 20, D. E.)

1st Lieut. Alexander B. Dyer, Adjt., 4th Art., will proceed to Fort Warren, Mass., and report to Lieut.-Col. Clermont L. Best, 4th Art., for conference on regimental matters (S. O. 71, April 21, D. E.)

Captain Thomas B. Hunt, A. Q. M., will proceed to his home in Washington, D. C., and there await further orders (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

The sick leave of Captain Sebastian Gunther, 4th Cavalry, is extended three months (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

The sick leave of Captain E. W. Clift, 13th Infantry, is extended three months (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

The leave of Captain C. W. Miner, 22d Infantry, is extended two months (S. O., April 20, W. D.)

The leave of Col. E. A. Carr, 6th Cavalry, is further extended one month (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

Leave of absence for 8 months is granted Lieut.-Colonel J. D. Wilkins, 8th Infantry (S. O., April 21, W. D.)

ORIGIN OF SOME GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

GEN. JOHN C. TIDBALL, U. S. A., has recently received from Mr. Jules Maroon, Cambridge, Mass., an interesting paper showing the origin of the names of some of the prominent localities in Central New Mexico and Northern Arizona* which are familiar to Army officers. We have received a copy of this paper through the kindness of Gen. Tidball, and give a portion of it this week, reserving the rest for another week, and rearranging the names in alphabetical order:

Aquarius Range.—Lieut. A. W. Whipple has given that name because of the numerous streams—a rare occurrence in that very dry country—flowing from it.

Artillery Peak.—On the right bank of the Bill William fork, just opposite the mouth of the Rio Santa Maria, there is an extinct volcanic cone, entirely without vegetation, and looking like a huge mass of melted iron and scories. Mr. Jules Maroon, the geologist of Lieut. Whipple's expedition, proposed for it the name of "Artillery Peak," in honor of Lieut. John C. Tidball, 2d Artillery, commanding the artillery escort of the expedition—now Gen. J. C. Tidball, A.D.C. to Gen. W. T. Sherman. Whipple finding the name very appropriate accepted it, and "Artillery Peak" has been ever since the most conspicuous land mark of the Big Sandy or Bill William fork valley.

Aubrey Landing, Peak, Valley and Cliffs.—In honor of Francois Xavier Aubrey, a French Canadian of Santa Fe, celebrated for his daring and fast ride from Santa Fe to Independence, Mo., and his journey to California and back to New Mexico in 1853, by a route which did not differ much from the road followed by Lieut. Whipple's expedition. His name is always badly spelt, Whipple having first made the mistake in his report, calling him Aubrey instead of Aubry.

Aztec Pass.—On account of old fortifications commanding the pass, and in an almost inaccessible position. "From a fancy founded on the evident antiquity of these ruins, we gave the name of Aztec Pass to this place," says Lieut. Whipple in his "Report of Explor. near the 35th Parallel," p. 94.

Bill William Mount.—An extinct volcanic cone southwest of San Francisco Mountain. It was so called by Capt. Sitgreaves in 1851, in honor of Bill William, an old Rocky Mountain trapper, who first explored the second large affluent on the left side of the Rio Colorado, called also by his name Bill William fork or river. Sitgreaves at Leroux thought then that the Bill William fork had its source at that mountain. It was a mistake rectified by Whipple in January, 1854. But the mountain retained the name of Bill William.

Black Forest.—So named by Whipple's exploring expedition, because all that region of country presented a dark appearance from the growth of cedars abounding thereon.

Bouché Fork and Cheylon Fork.—Both affluents of the Colorado Chiquito, left side, below Zuni. Bouché and Cheylon were two French sailors, who deserted when in California and joined a small party of trappers under the lead of Antoine Leroux, called by the Mexicans Don Joaquin Leroux. About the year 1827 the party reached the Colorado Chiquito. Traps having been put on the Rio and its affluents, Bouché and Cheylon started to visit them, but failed to return. Leroux followed their tracks, arrived at their last camp, where nothing was disturbed, and continuing his search, he found first Cheylon dead, on the edge of a creek, and further on at the next fork the body of Bouché. Both died poisoned from eating a large wild carrot root, of which Leroux found the remains at their last camp. Leroux gave their names to the two creeks, in memory of this tragedy; and when acting as guide to the exploring parties of Capt. L. Sitgreaves and Maj. H. L. Kendrick in 1851, and of Lieut. A. W. Whipple in 1853, he pointed out the propriety of calling these two creeks Bouché fork and Cheylon fork. Sitgreaves and Whipple both accepted the suggestion, and on their maps published in 1853 and 1857, those names are found engraved for the first time on a map of a part of New Mexico. *Cheylon's Butte, Cheylon Station and Bouché's Mesa* have the same origin.

Cactus Pass.—The name was given by M. Jules Maroon, on account of the numerous species and individuals of cacti, which were met everywhere on this Pass; and also to honor Dr. J. M. Bigelow, the learned and much beloved Botanist of the Whipple Expedition, who has made a special study of the cactus family of plants; of which he discovered no less than 35 new species.

Campbell Pass.—A pass from Ojo de Gallo, by the way of Ojo Azul to Ojo del Oso, between Fort Wingate and Fort Defiance, which was surveyed by Mr. Albert H. Campbell, assistant railroad engineer of Lieut. A. W. Whipple's Expedition, 1853, and called by his name in his honor.

Cannon or Canyon Diablo.—A torrential dry creek, on the left side of the Rio Colorado Chiquito, so called by Lieut. A. W. Whipple on account of its steep, wall-like banks, which prevented a crossing by an exploring party led by Whipple himself. In his disappointment he called it Canyon Diablo!

Cerbat Mountain or Range, and Cerbat City.—Cerbat is the Indian name in Cocco-Maricopa and Mohaves for "Big-horn" mountain sheep; and seeing running over the highest peaks of the range opposite Cactus Pass, several Cerbats, Mr. Jules Maroon proposed to call those mountains *Cerbat Range*, name accepted and used by Lieut. Whipple on his map.

Cosmimo Caves.—Name given by Lieut. Whipple to some small caves or holes in volcanic rocks, which had been inhabited by Cosmimo Indians, a tribe which roams over this region. They are at the southeast foot of the San Francisco Mountain.

Gemini Peaks.—Mr. Jules Maroon called a remarkable and isolated mountain, divided into two equal parts near its centre, by this name. The name has been adopted and used by Lieut. Whipple in his reports and maps.

*See map of the "Territories of New Mexico and Arizona," prepared in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., 1879. Scale, 1:1,500,000. Also, "Topographical Atlas of the United States Geographical Surveys West of the 100th Meridian," Capt. G. M. Wheeler, in charge. Scale, 1:506,880 and 1:253,440.

Mr. Henry R. Elliot, who ably fills the office of Washington correspondent of the *Evening Post*, publishes in the *International Review* for April, an interesting article entitled "The Mellowing Year," in which he gives some facts that are interesting in connection with the bill for compulsory retirement in the Army. Military distinction he discovers, as a rule, comes comparatively late. The average of fame in his list is thirty-seven years and seven months, being the latest, as the musicians are the earliest, of all. The iron rule of seniority is seldom relaxed even to reward the most promising genius. In spite of every obstacle, however, we find twelve of the forty-four names already recognized in the first rank at or before the age of thirty.

Condé and Gustavus Adolphus were famous at an age at which even Napoleon was an obscure subaltern. Turenne and Vauban were national celebrities at the age which Bonaparte celebrated, by crossing the Alps, and Washington was still younger when he saved Braddock's army. Napoleon and Wellington were of the same age, forty-six, when they grappled in the death struggle at Waterloo. "We find Grant, Marlborough, and Wallenstein credited to forty. Several came into general notice much later. Blake fought his sea battles when past fifty, and Farragut and Andrea Doria performed their memorable actions when nearly ten years older still. Blucher was not made a major-general until after fifty, and Napier and Von Moltke waited for fame through a generation of faithful service, until it finally came with the white hairs of threescore." Taking a list of 120 great names, beginning with the precocious Mozart, Mr. Elliot finds that the most prolific single years are twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty, thirty-two, thirty-four, and thirty-five, but the largest number of all falls to thirty-four. Of the 120, only twenty-six attained fame over forty years of age, and but sixteen over forty-five. Taking a larger list of 500 famous names, he finds that the average age at which they became famous is thirty-four years and seven months. The most fertile single years were thirty, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five. More than one-fourth of the entire list are credited to one of these four years. The average age of our present House of Representatives is a little over fifty years. Calhoun and Clay entered Congress at twenty-nine; Webster, the Senate, at thirty-four. Alexander Hamilton was in national celebrity at twenty-five. Patrick Henry had made his great speeches at thirty. Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence at thirty-three; Madison's name was a household word at twenty-eight, and George Washington had rendered those military services which turned all eyes toward him as the natural leader of the colonial forces at twenty-six.

(From the Despatches to the Associated Press.)

INDIAN OUTBREAK IN ARIZONA.

SANTE FE, N. M., April 20.

Gov. Sheldon has received a despatch from the Governor of Arizona saying that an Indian outbreak occurred yesterday morning at San Carlos Agency. Chief Shreve, with four bucks and thirty squaws and children, have left the reservation. Chief Loco, with thirty Warm Springs Indians, also left the reservation. Gen. Mackenzie is at Fort Bayard. It is believed that Gen. Forsyth, with all the available troops, is already in the field to head off the hostiles and protect the Gila River and Frisco River settlements. The Chiricahuas also threaten to break out. Col. Schofield, with the garrison at Fort Thomas, will have his hands full keeping them quiet.

TUCSON, Arizona, April 20.

In view of the recent outbreak of Indians, Gen. Willcox has ordered two companies of cavalry to scour the Dragon Mountains. A detachment will also be sent to the Dragon and Mule Mountains to look for renegade Indians. Gen. Willcox, in a despatch to Gov. Trible, says: "I do not know how far this outbreak will spread, but would advise that the military be notified everywhere." Gov. Trible has notified the settlers at Globe City, Bowie, and Clifton.

About 110 bucks are on the warpath, sixty of whom are supposed to be returned renegade Chiricahuas. A report has just been received by a runner, via Stafford, that Eagle Creek has been raided by Jut and other renegade Chiricahuas. If this is the case, the following persons were probably killed: Tom Newland and wife and two employees, McMurren and son, Lamb and son, and Stevenson, shepherds. Loco's band numbers 300, of whom fifty are bucks.

WILCOX, Arizona, April 20.

Loco's band of Warm Springs Indians left San Carlos Reservation early yesterday morning. A. D. Sterling, chief of scouts, who went out to ascertain if any renegades were lurking near the Warm Springs Indians' camp, was killed, also one of his Indian police. Reports at this hour are meagre, but it is thought that Jut, with a number of renegades, was at the Indian camp last night, and induced the Warm Springs Indians to go on the warpath. The report of the massacre of eight men on Eagle Creek lacks confirmation. Col. Schofield, with sixty men from Camp Thomas, crossed the river at the sub-agency on the track of the fugitives.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

COLONEL J. S. BRISBEN, U. S. A., in the last of his valuable letters from Fort Keogh, M. T., to the New York *Herald*, to which we have heretofore referred, gives some interesting statistics of the Yellowstone National Park, routes to it, distances from various points, cost, etc., all of which will prove of service to intending visitors. With regard to the best season to visit the park, he says: "Its elevation is so great that it can only be visited during a few months in the year. The snow melts slowly and it is the last of June or the first of July before the roads are clear. Even then the snow lies in the deep canyons, and one has to be careful in crossing ravines with animals or he will suddenly find himself in snow and may go down twenty feet or more. An Irishman with two pack mules last year suddenly plunged into a ravine thirty feet deep. He had plenty of provisions for himself and could get out, but could not get his animals up. Every day he came out, cut grass and fed his beasts. When found and asked what he was doing there he said he was waiting for the summer to come on and thaw the ravine out. He had been stuck in the snow seven days when discovered, but was as happy as a lark."

As to temperature, Major Brisben says: "As soon as the sun sets the air becomes delightfully cool and before morning two or three blankets will feel comfortable on a bed. The cold air rushes down from the snow clad

peaks and light frosts are not uncommon even in July and August. Although the snow lies a long time in the park it is not a very cold place in the winter and mosquitoes are found about the geysers even in January. On a cold, frosty morning in winter thousands of columns of steam are seen ascending from the geysers and the scene is grand and beautiful in the extreme. The geysers thunder away summer and winter and on a frosty day the forests and earth look like burnished silver. Game abounds in the park, but the hunting is best in winter. I have known two men to kill seven elk, four antelopes, one bear, and catch 100 trout in a single day. The destruction of fish and game has now been stopped."

THE SEARCH FOR DE LONG.

SECRETARY HUNT has received a despatch from Mr. Hoffman, Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg, under date of March 31, 1882, enclosing the letter which follows from Chief Engineer Melville, dated Jan. 31, and written at Starcia Budicol, a point on his way to the mouth of the Lena, 500 versts (333 miles) beyond Yakutsk:

Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of Jan. 4 (16) from the Secretary of the Navy directing me to remain on the ground until the remainder of the expedition is found. I received your former telegram, also one from the Secretary of the Navy, while at Yakutsk, where I had gone to put myself in telegraphic communication with the Department. My haste in getting Mr. Danenhower and the men toward the Atlantic seaboard and refitting an expedition to return to the Arctic Ocean took all my time. I telegraphed the Secretary for orders to remain and continue the search, but his answer to my first telegram gave me discretionary power and I fitted an expedition at once to return north, and sent Mr. Danenhower and the men home. You will probably see them in St. Petersburg and receive all the particulars. I have every reason to hope to find De Long and his people, books, and papers.

I am confident that I can search all the coast with the force I have between March 1 and June, when the floods set in so badly we cannot work, and everything that is on moderately low ground will be swept away. A chart and plan of search was sent to the Secretary of the Navy two weeks ago. I kept all useful men with me and have hired three others from Yakutsk, and will get additional assistance from the Cossack commandant at Belun, and if the people are on the ground they will be found. I have the honor to be, etc.

GEO. W. MELVILLE, Chief Engr. U. S. N.

Mr. Hoffman says: "The Governor at this post appears to have shown much good will in sending your orders of Jan. 15 to Melville, as the estopette had been ordered and paid for to Yakutsk only. The speed, too, with which it went is quite remarkable—fifteen days from Irkutsk to a point 500 versts beyond Yakutsk, the journey from Irkutsk to Yakutsk generally requiring eighteen days. Lieut. Danenhower telegraphs me under date of Jan. 28 from Krasnojarsk. He may be expected here about April 20."

The San Francisco *Call*, of April 17, published a letter from Dr. H. C. Ledyard, an American now in Siberia, who met Lieutenant Danenhower at Irkutsk. The lieutenant gave him an account of the loss of the *Jeannette*. Dr. Ledyard writes: "Since the first fall they were out, when they were caught by the ice in trying to reach Herald Island, they had never taken a course, but the vessel was held in the ice. They were every hour in suspense, never knowing when the ice would close upon them. They had to pump for a year and a half. On June 11, 1881, the crisis came. They prepared their boats and made their camp beside the *Jeannette*. She rose and turned in her cradle until the yards touched the ice. Then the rigging gave way and her masts lay prostrate. At 4 o'clock in the morning the floor parted and all went down. A cry of alarm warned all to escape from the crevice in the ice. It opened just through the captain's tent. Then began the retreat; for twenty-nine days they struggled southward, 300 miles of the broken ice being thus passed over. To make four miles a day was thought good fortune. After one series of fourteen days they were twenty-seven miles further north than at first. While working over the ice and dragging three boats they discovered Bennett Island, to explore which they spent three weeks of their precious summer day, and expended much of their limited supply of food. To this delay those who survived attribute much of their suffering and the death of their commander with eighteen men. After three months of this perilous and exhausting work they came to blue water, and then, with fair winds took their course for the mouth of the Lena River."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Hydrographic Office has perfected a new circum polar chart, showing the course of the exploring steamer *Jeannette*, the location of the islands discovered by Comdr. De Long, the boundaries of Wrangell Island as recently determined by the U. S. ship *Rodgers*, and other valuable data embraced for the first time on a chart of the polar regions.

"The Homestretch," a novel, by S. M. A. C., or M. A. Collins, attractively published by George W. Harlan, of New York, looks, under a rapid glance, as though it had not a dull line in it. The queer use of foreign languages, however, as in the phrases "*vis inertia*;" "*sans ceremonie*;" robbed of its acute accents; "*enchant du maison*;" "*faddé*," with a circumflex; "*bien ganté et habile*," meaning well-gloved and well-dressed, said, too, of a lady, Miss Travers, as the reader would hardly suspect from the masculine form; "*may I ask if Mr. Sumner is your fiancé?*" "*tres distingue*," and so on—indicates that it would be better for the author to adhere to English for the present.

Gen. J. D. Cox, who commanded the 23d Army Corps during the war, has issued in book form his paper on "The Second Battle of Bull Run as Connected with the Fitz John Porter Case," read Feb. 23, 1882, before the Society of ex-Army and Navy Officers of Cincinnati.

THE FORTY SEVENTH CONGRESS.

The Senate on Thursday passed the House bill to appoint V. McNally as an ordnance storekeeper in the Army and Senate bill authorizing the Board of Commissioners of the Soldiers' Home to sell certain property at Harrodsburg, Ky., owned by the Soldiers' Home.

The Senate passed, April 17, the bill (S. 1370) to authorize the Secretary of War to purchase for the use of the Government at the price of \$25,000 Sawyer's patent for an invention of rifled canister shot. Also, April 15, S. 165, to place on the pension roll the name of Mrs. Rose M. Wood, widow of William Maxwell Wood, late Surgeon-General U. S. Navy, who died in the naval service, at \$50 per month, payable out of the naval pension fund, and to give the same pension to the widow of the late Surgeon-General Clement A. Finley, U. S. A. The following, on motion of Mr. Maxey, was adopted: "Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire, and report by bill or otherwise, whether or not a retired U. S. Army officer can lawfully hold a civil office under the Government of the United States." The Senate has appointed Messrs. Dawes, Beck, and Cockrell conferees on the disagreement between the two Houses on the Fortification Appropriation bill.

The Senate received, April 19th, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in answer to a resolution of the 16th instant, a list of all Indian reservations upon which troops are stationed, and also information touching the destruction and consumption of timber by such troops, together with a report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on the subject; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The President, April 19th, transmitted a report from the Secretary of State, and its accompanying papers, concerning the international regulations for preventing collisions at sea, and saying: "I earnestly commend this important subject to the early and favorable consideration of Congress." He also transmitted a draft of bill for establishing an Indian training school on the site of Old Fort Ripley reservation. And a request for \$147,243.04 for a new boiler shop, and repairing the dry dock gate at the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

In the House, April 18, Mr. Neal said: I desire to make a privileged report. I am instructed by the Committee on Civil Service Reform to report back with a favorable recommendation the resolution of inquiry which I send to the desk. The Clerk read the resolution as follows:

Resolved. The Secretary of the Navy is hereby requested to inform this House whether in the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy since the 20th day of January, 1881, the provisions of the act of Congress entitled "An act relating to the appointment of professors of mathematics in the Navy," approved January 20, 1881, have been fully complied with: at what date a board of examiners were convened to conduct said examinations; the names of the persons who went before said board for examination; the result of said examination, and the report of the board thereon; the names of the persons recommended for appointment; whether they were appointed; if not, why not; the names of the persons who have been appointed; whether they were examined as provided for by said act prior to their said appointment, and if examined at any time either prior or since their said appointment, upon what branches of mathematics they were examined; and whether said board were instructed to examine said appointees only upon certain special branches; if so, upon what branches and by whom given and under what authority of law.

The resolution was adopted.

In the Senate, April 14, Mr. Rollins introduced a second bill, S. 1730, "authorizing the construction of vessels of war for the Navy of United States and other purposes." This bill is a copy of the one presented in the House by the House Naval Committee, H. R. 5001. The Senate now has two bills to choose from the House bill, which in the Senate is S. 1730 and the original bill introduced by Mr. Rollins April 3, and which we published, S. 1624. The essential difference in the two bills, as we have already pointed out, is in the provision for the advisory board of Naval officers and experts.

The fruitless result of Mr. Harris' effort to have evening sessions set for the consideration of the bill for the reconstruction of the Navy fully illustrates the obstacles with which this measure will have to contend before final action can be reached. Mr. Harris, who is a man of ability, and what is essential in this case, energy, says he will leave no stone unturned to get the consent of the House to set a special day for debate on this bill. He is of opinion that if this can be done and sufficient time is allowed, the bill will be passed in some shape. The great trouble, however, lies in the fact that it will be at least another month before Mr. Harris can ask, under a suspension of the rules, to have this measure made a special order; and unless it is made a special order there is great danger that it cannot be reached at this session of Congress. It is quite possible that the Republicans may take some caucus action on it, which will secure early consideration. There is no doubt but that a majority of the members of both parties regard it as a desirable and necessary measure to begin the work of building a Navy. There would be no trouble about securing an appropriation were it not for the fact that some members who never can see anything beyond the political horizon, fear that an appropriation of money would be utilized by the Administration to help its party. Many members of the Democratic party have said in private that they felt that there ought to be immediate steps taken to build a new Navy, and have expressed entire willingness to vote for an appropriation provided that it could be so guarded that it could not be used for political advantage. The present bill would, notwithstanding the clamor that has been raised by some newspapers, practically achieve the result the Democrats wish for. In case the bill should pass the House at this session it is probable that it will meet with some opposition on the part of the Senate, not from a political standpoint, however, but because of objections to such features of the bill which have already

occasioned more or less discussion, informally, in the Naval Committee in the Senate. A majority of the members are of the opinion that if we are to have a new Navy the vessels of war should be so constructed that a much higher rate of speed may be attainable than that which the House Committee recommended. This objection may be met by an amendment in the House, and thus prevent a delay in the Senate. The objections urged to the consideration of the Navy bill were various. Mr. Springer said: "I prefer that our Government should set an example to the nations of the world of perfect disarmament and peaceful methods rather than popular distrust, of strong military establishments, and naval magnificence. I am opposed, therefore, to beginning a policy which will require an expenditure of millions of dollars for the purpose of building ships of war when we are at peace with all mankind. The peaceful policy of our Government, I trust, will continue. Not desiring to depart from this policy, either upon land or upon sea, I am opposed to the consideration at this time of bills either enlarging the Army or reconstructing the Navy." Mr. Hewitt urged that "there is one thing, in my judgment, which must precede the reconstruction of the Navy; that is the reconstruction of the Navy Department, of the administrative bureaus which are to undertake the expenditure of this money."

In the debate in the Senate April 3 on the bill to restore Thos. F. Riley to the Army, Mr. Plumb entered his protest against this, as against other bills setting aside the decisions of courts-martial. He said: "I have a letter from one of the most gallant officers of the Army, in which he fitly characterizes the great harm which results when officers who have served their country faithfully, and have been led to hope for promotion as part of their reward, are jumped by putting back men who have been dismissed. Either the law in regard to drunkenness is wrong or it is right. If it is wrong it ought to be repealed. This officer shows in his letter, what every man who knows any thing about the Army knows, that no man in the Army is ever punished for the first offence. He never is punished until his offences have become rank, until they have become unbearable. I venture to say that no man has ever been court-martialled for drunkenness unless he has been drunk at least a dozen times publicly. I am aware, of course, that there are exceptions; I am aware, of course, that there is partiality, but we establish courts in the Army for the purpose of administering military justice according to military methods, and we have just as little right to overturn them as we have to overturn judgments of courts which we constitute for the trial of civil causes."

A bill was introduced in the Senate April 30 (S. 1756), to abolish the military reservation at Fort Lewis, Colorado, and authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell said property.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

There were no meetings of the two committees of the House on Tuesday.

The Army Appropriation bill, with its several riders, remains where it was last week, on the table in the Senate Appropriation Committee.

The House Committee has again postponed the consideration of the Signal Corps matter until next Tuesday, at which time the members have all been requested to be present. It is believed that the committee will adopt the report of the sub-committee, which is known to be favorable to the measure.

The Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate report favorably, with amendment, the bill to appoint William N. Beebe a captain in the army. The amendment restores him to the Infantry branch of the service, with rank of 2d lieutenant instead of captain. The committee in their report say: "That Captain and Bvt. Major Beebe was honorably mustered out of the service on January 2, 1871. From the records of the War Department the committee further find that a number of officers mustered out of the service at the same time with Captain Beebe have been restored to the army by acts of Congress. In going over a large mass of papers which are hereto attached as a part of this report, giving his military history, recommendations of his superior and brother officers, his standing in the service and fitness for reappointment therein. In our opinion, he is a valuable officer, and would be so again if restored to the army, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill with an amendment providing for his appointment as a 2d lieutenant."

The Senate Military Committee on Thursday acted favorably on the bill providing for the sale of a portion of Fort Hays Military Reservation, in the State of Kansas; also favorably the bills to restore Chaplain Charles M. Blake, U. S. A., to his rank and pay as post chaplain from May 14, 1878, and to place the name of Capt. Daniel T. Wells, on the rolls of the War Department as a 2d lieutenant, in 1st Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, from Dec. 6, 1861, and as 1st lieutenant in the same regiment from July 5, 1862, the same as though he had been duly commissioned by the Governor of Michigan. The committee on this latter bill adopt the report of the House Committee with some slight amendment. The bill to reimburse late Captain and A. Q. M. James D. Wood for property lost in battle of Chancellorsville, Va., in 1863, was adversely reported. A number of bills pertaining to the Volunteer service were acted upon.

The House Military Committee on Thursday agreed to report favorably the bills making appropriations to construct roads and approaches to the National Military Cemetery at Mound City, Ill.; to the National Cemetery at Richmond, Va., and to the Arlington Cemetery, near Washington. The bill to construct the road to the Illinois cemetery appropriates \$25,000, to Richmond \$30,000, and to the Arlington \$10,000. Also the bill authorizing the selling to the Saratoga Monumental Association of the four 12-pounder guns, one 8-inch howitzer, one 24-pounder howitzer, one 8-inch mortar and one 24-pounder mortar, captured from Gen. Burgoyne, and now on hand at Watervliet.

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were

referred the bills (H. R. 341, 371, and 2387) for the relief of Robert G. Smither, have reported unfavorably as follows: December 20, 1877, there was a vacancy as captain in the 10th Cavalry, United States Army, and Smither was the ranking lieutenant eligible for promotion. Lieut. Thomas J. Spencer, it is true, by an act of Congress approved March 3, 1877, had the disabilities of the sentence of a court-martial removed from his record and the President was authorized to appoint said Spencer a lieutenant in the 10th Cavalry and to the rank held by him before dismissal, but the President, as appears from record herewith, and made a part of this report (see Exhibit A), on March 27, decided not to appoint Spencer. Subsequently, however, April 27, 1877, the President decided that he would appoint said Spencer a conditional lieutenant, viz., that he was at the time of receiving his commission to hand in his resignation as said officer, to date six months after the confirmation of his appointment by the Senate. Spencer having thus been restored to his original date of commission ranked Smither, but Smither was not laboring under any disability, and was eligible for promotion to the rank of captain to fill the first vacancy, while Spencer was not, by the very nature of his appointment. December 20, 1877, a vacancy occurred as captain in the 10th Regiment of Cavalry by the dismissal of Captain Little, and on December 30, 1877, Spencer asked leave to withdraw his resignation so that he might be eligible for promotion, but his request was not granted; hence Lieutenant Smither should have then been promoted according to the rank and in accordance with the custom of the service and the law. By an act approved April 23, 1878, the President was authorized to restore George A. Armes to his rank as captain in said 10th Cavalry, if he so desire, in the exercise of his own discretion and judgment nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint, etc. April 20, as will be seen in an official document herewith (Exhibit B) (three days before the approval of the act restoring him), Armes asks that he be given commission so that he may take the vacancy then existing in the 10th Cavalry, and that had existed four months, and to which Smither was entitled to be promoted. All this four months there was a vacancy as captain and an excess of first lieutenants in said regiment. In view of the fact that Lieutenant Smither's record is and has been good, no reason existing why he should not be promoted, and in view of the further fact that, as before stated, a vacancy having existed to which he should have been promoted, superseding him. The bills provide, should they pass, for advancing Smither on the lineal list of captains of cavalry from No. 119 to No. 81, but would give him no additional pay, as he was adjutant of his regiment and received the pay of captain; but your committee, while conceding the merits of the case, believe that the President only exercised his prerogative, and cannot, therefore, well see how it can do otherwise than report unfavorably.

In their adverse report on the bill (H. R. 1348) to restore and retire Orville Burke, mustered out as Captain, the House Military Committee say: "That there is nothing in the official record of this officer to show that he was suffering from any disabilities incident to the service, and as he was only forty years of age it is thought he might have weathered a few storms. Your committee are of the further opinion that Lieut. Burke was legally mustered out of the service, and therefore report the bill back and recommend that it do not pass."

The Senate Committee on Pensions have reported in favor of S. 984, granting an increase of pension to the widow of the late Frederick Collins, of the Navy. They detail his services, which "are shown to have been of a highly scientific and brilliant character." They say: "His last work was as a member of the Naval Advisory Board, being engaged on that board at the time of his death. During all this work the said Collins was frequently prostrated by isthmus fever, contracted in the early part of his labor at Darien, and from which he never recovered, and which ultimately caused his death. The character of the attainments of Lieut. Collins are vouched for by Admiral Porter, Rear Admirals Rodgers, Worden, Howell, and Ammen, and many other high officials of the Navy. Your committee are of the opinion that in view of the distinguished services of Lieut. Collins his widow should be granted an increase of pension, and therefore report bill, S. 984, with the following amendments, viz.: strike out the word 'fifty' in line six, immediately following the words 'at the rate of,' and insert in lieu thereof the word 'forty.'"

The Senate Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1769) granting a pension to the widow of the late Henry M. McCawley, 1st lieutenant, 13th Infantry, who, while in service, became insane and committed suicide by shooting, are of the opinion, upon a careful examination of all the facts bearing upon the case, that this is a deserving and meritorious claim for special legislation, and therefore report back the bill and recommend its passage.

In the case of S. 263, Mr. George, from the Senate Committee on Claims, submitted a report detailing the facts of the collision in 1874 between the steamer *Lady of the Lake*, coming up the Potomac River, and the U. S. S. *Gettysburg*, descending. The committee conclude as follows: "It is clear that there would have been no collision but for the attempt of the *Lady of the Lake* to run on the Virginia side contrary to the rules, and that there was no necessity for a violation of the rules. It is also clear that there would have been no collision if the *Gettysburg* had not answered acquiescing in the signal given by the *Lady of the Lake*. The collision might also have been avoided without difficulty if the second signal given by the *Gettysburg* had been heard by the officers of the *Lady of the Lake*. There is irreconcilable conflict in the evidence on all these matters, and it is difficult to ascertain the true state of facts. It is recommended, therefore, that the case be sent to the Court of Claims, and we submit the accompanying bill as a substitute for the bill referred to us."

Mr. Morse's report on the bill authorizing the sale of Charlestown Navy-yard is as follows: "That the

Navy-yard at Charlestown is situated on land which become much more valuable for business purposes than it can be for the purpose for which it is now used. Since the war the United States has maintained seven Navy-yards in such a manner that the property has deteriorated year by year. The amount appropriated for maintenance and repair is, and must be entitled inadequate, they say, must be, because Congress will always be unwilling to pay for mere maintenance so large a percentage of the whole sum appropriated for the Navy, as it is really needful in time of peace there is not the slightest need of so many yards. The cost of keeping them in order is too great. There will soon be another difficulty. The Naval authorities have determined to build hereafter only iron or steel ships. The Charlestown yard, if it is kept in full use must be supplied with the plant needed for such work, at a very large expense. The fact that the yard is near Boston gives it no advantage. It makes the land more valuable, but does not make the yard more valuable for government use. The whole matter ought to be looked at in a business way. We do not need the yard now—it is only an expense, costing \$150,000 annually to keep it in repair, and even that sum does not prevent the yard from becoming less and less efficient. If we should at any future time need such a yard, one-fifth of the sum we shall get for the Charlestown will buy it and see it in order. If we sell it, seven or eight millions of dollars can be got for it. The estimate made of the property by the Chairman of Assessors of Boston is \$7,000,000, and it will sell to-day for more. By such a sale the United States will save \$150,000 per year in maintenance and \$420,000 in interest, enough to buy a steel ship every four years. Boston will acquire \$7,000,000 of taxable property at once, and much more in the future. It does not pay for the United States any more than for anybody else to use property too valuable for the business. What would be thought of a business man who should use for his factory land which would sell for \$7,000,000, when land worth half a million would be just as good? What would be said of him if he did it in spite of the fact that he already owned the less valuable lot? If we should ever need, in time of war, the facilities which Charlestown affords, the other yards can be improved to any extent which the needs of war may require. We think therefore, that sound business principles require that the yard should be sold, and recommend that the bill reported do pass.

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred Senate bill 689, to promote the efficiency of the Navy, report: "That under the law, as it now exists, many officers who have been educated at the expense of the Government, and who have during their service contracted habits of intemperance and other immoral practices which disqualify them for the honorable position of an officer in the United States Navy, are placed on the retired list, and their services are lost to the Government, when, but for their conduct, they would remain on the active list. Therefore your committee recommend the passage of this bill with an amendment, so that the Government may rid itself of a lot of useless official material."

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs in their report on S. 369 to give prize money to the officers and crew of the *Monitor* give an interesting history of the destruction of the *Merrimac* and cite the same list of precedents as that given in the report of the House Military Committee and which we published with their report. The committee say: "Relative to the matter of granting prize money in a case where the destruction was not immediate, but consequential only, the committee think that the fact that the destruction of the *Merrimac* did not take place on the spot and on the very day of the battle, and at the hands of the officers and crew of the *Monitor*, should constitute no bar to relief. When the *Merrimac* retired to Hampton Roads, on the evening of March 9, 1862, her glory had departed. Once again, and once only, did she show herself afterwards, and then she only came out in a weak and ineffectual manner, and retired without striking a blow. She was shortly afterwards blown up by order of Admiral Tattall, the Confederate commander."

BILLS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES.

S. 689, as reported, April 12, by the House Naval Committee, with an amendment, referred to the House Calendar, and ordered to be printed; omit the part in italics: An Act to promote the efficiency of the Navy: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever on an inquiry made pursuant to law concerning the fitness of an officer of the Navy for promotion it shall appear that such officer is unfit to perform at sea the duties of the place to which it is proposed to promote him, by reason of drunkenness, or from any cause arising from his misconduct or want of capacity not caused by or in consequence of the performance of his duty, he shall not be placed on the retired list of the Navy, and he shall be discharged from the service; and in that case he may, by order of the President, be allowed and paid the pay of his grade for not longer than one year next after such discharge. Passed the Senate February 13, 1882.

S. 1015, amendment in the nature of a substitute, reported by Mr. Grover, from the Committee on Military Affairs, for the bill (S. 1015) for the relief of Charles M. Blake, viz.: Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: That all payments made to Charles M. Blake as post chaplain, United States Army, from and after the 14th day of May, 1878, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, and the proper accounting officers of the United States are hereby authorized and directed to audit and allow payments made to him as post chaplain from and after said date.

S. 1719, by Mr. Rollins, authorizing the sale of the Charlestown Navy-yard, Massachusetts: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to sell at public auction all the lands, docks, wharves, rights, interests, real property, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Charlestown Navy-yard, in the city of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, under such regulations and with such notice as he may prescribe (together with all such fixtures as cannot be advantageously removed to other navy-yards). Sec. 2. That before such sale is made a commission, composed of the commandant of the Charlestown Navy-yard, the Governor of the State of Massachusetts, and the Mayor of Boston, shall appraise the prop-

erty to be sold, and no bids shall be considered at said sale which do not equal or exceed the value thereof as so appraised. To the Senate Naval Committee.

S. 1726, to restore Charles Harrod Campbell to the rank of captain in the Army. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint Charles Harrod Campbell, late captain of Co. A, 6th Regiment of the United States Cavalry, to the position of captain in said regiment of the Army of the United States, to be assigned to the first vacancy in that grade in said regiment, his pay to commence from the date of his confirmation. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 5794, by Mr. Humphrey, defining the first section of the act approved March 2, 1867, chapter 159, and section 1219 of the Revised Statutes, for determining the relative rank of officers of the Army of the United States: *Be it enacted, etc.*, That it was the true intent and meaning of the first section of the act approved March 2, 1867, and of section 1219 of the Revised Statutes, that all officers who had been mustered into the military service of the United States and who had served therein after the 19th day of April, 1861, in the same rank in which they were afterward appointed into the Army of the United States should have the benefit of such previous services in fixing relative rank between officers of the same grade and date of appointment and commission; and if any officer has been deprived of the benefit of such relative rank to which he would have been entitled under the true intent of said act aforesaid, then such officer shall be reappointed in his grade so as to give him the benefit of the relative rank to which he was entitled as between himself and officers of the same grade and date of original appointment and commission as aforesaid, and which he would have held at the date of such reappointment if he had been promoted in due course according to the relative rank to which he was so entitled. To House Military Committee.

H. R. 5827, by Mr. Morse—To amend section 1402, R. S., relative to the appointment of Naval Constructors and Assistant Naval Constructors, U. S. Navy, is the same as S. 1676, published last week. To House Naval Committee.

H. Res. 194, by Mr. Benjamin Harris, joint resolution authorizing Lieutenant Commander Charles Dwight Sigbee, U. S. N., to accept a decoration of the Order of the Red Eagle which has been tendered him by the Emperor of Germany for meritorious service rendered to the German navy in superintending the construction of a deep-sea sounding machine invented by himself; and to Joseph R. Hawley to accept from the Governments of the Netherlands, of Spain, and of Japan certain decorations tendered him as president of the United States Centennial Commission. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RODGERS.

(By Cable to the New York Herald.)

IRKUTSK, Siberia, April 18, 1882.
I have this morning received startling news from Mr. Jackson, the special commissioner who was sent in search of the *Jeannette* survivors. He apparently forwarded the despatch by courier. It ran as follows:

FROM THE BANKS OF THE ALDEN RIVER,
April 6, 1882.

I have just met a courier bearing despatches from W. H. Gilder, the *Herald* correspondent with the *Rodgers*, whom the courier had accompanied from Kolyma, on the Kolima River, to Verkhoysansk, 400 miles north of Yakutsk. Gilder had made a journey of 2,000 versts among the Chukches. He was sent forward with the news that the *Rodgers* had been burned and sunk.

That Lieut. Berry, with the officers and crew, thirty-six in number, are at Tiapka, near Cape Serdze.

That a vessel should be sent for them as early as possible.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Rodgers*: Lieut. Robert M. Berry, commanding; Master H. S. Waring, executive officer and navigator; Master, C. F. Putnam; Ensigns, H. J. Hunt and G. M. Stoney; Passed Asst. Surgeon, M. D. Jones; Asst. Surgeon, J. D. Costello; Passed Asst. Eng., A. V. Zane; W. H. Gilder, rated Paymaster's Clerk; H. P. de Tracy, rated Acting Carpenter for the cruise; officers' steward, officers' cook, ship's cook, blacksmith, three firemen, three machinists, eighteen seamen; making a total of thirty-seven persons.

In his last despatch dated at Lawrence Bay Oct. 16, 1881, Lieut. Berry reported that he was about to put the ship into winter quarters and that on the 8th of October, 1881, he built a house, and left Master C. F. Putnam in command of a party consisting of Assistant Surgeon D. Jones, Pay Clerk W. H. Gilder, Orloff Peterson, Frank Melmo and Constantine Taternoff. The party was fully supplied with Arctic clothing and provisions for one year, besides a large quantity of pemmican for men and dogs, also full sledges and a boat.

March 27 Mr. Jackson reported to the N. Y. *Herald* from Yakutsk that it would be fifty days before the ice broke up; that the steamer *Lena* was useless; that he was to leave for the north March 29, and that Gov. Tcherniaeff was rendering every assistance. April 2 he reported from Karoga Terinsky, on the Lena River, 80 miles from Yakutsk, forwarding the following open despatch received from the local Governor:

VERKHOYANSK, March 29, 1882.

I arrived here yesterday and leave to-night for Bulun to meet Melville. I will reach Yakutsk towards the end of April. Melville, with the *Ispravnik* of this district, started on the search Feb. 11. There is no news from them since then.

W. H. GILDER.

Senator John F. Miller, of California, laid before Secretary Chandler a telegram received by him from Mr. Gerstle, which caused a reconsideration of the plan to send the *Iroquois* to Cape Serdze. The telegram was as follows: "This morning's press despatches report the Arctic steamer *Rodgers* burned, and Commander Berry with thirty-six officers and men near Cape Serdze. If the Government will send a revenue cutter to their relief and bring them to St. Michael's or Ounalaska, the company will furnish transportation to San Francisco on the *St. Paul*, giving the cutter a chance to do revenue service during the balance of the season. The steamer sails May 1." Commodore Walker says the *Corwin* could proceed at once to St. Lawrence Bay, where Lieut. Berry undoubtedly left somebody to communicate the news of the loss of the *Rodgers* and the whereabouts of the officers and crew. The distance from the bay to their camp, near Cape Serdze, was not more than a hundred miles, so that it might be possible

to bring the men away overland to St. Lawrence Bay without waiting for Behring Strait to be free of ice. If it should be found impracticable for the men to return to St. Lawrence Bay at least a courier could be sent across the peninsula to them, in advance of the arrival of the vessel, to let them know that relief is at hand and acquaint them with the wonderful journey made by Mr. W. H. Gilder, one of comrades, in carrying the news. The *Herald* reports Capt. Hooper, of the Revenue Marine Service, as saying: "It is more than likely, owing to the delay they would have in getting into Norton Sound, that the *Corwin* will bring them to Ounalaska, where they can join the *St. Paul* as she stops there on her return to San Francisco. The *Corwin* will be very much crowded when she takes aboard these thirty-six men. However, she can make room for them, as the crowd will be aboard but a very few days. The *Corwin* is 237 tons, and her crew numbers thirty-four all told. She is under command of a very smart officer, Lieutenant M. A. Healy. He has had one year's experience up there, is a thorough sailor and a reliable officer. If I were in trouble I would not ask for a better man than he to be sent to my assistance. The other officers are: 2d Lieutenant, O. S. Willey; 3d Lieutenants, W. E. Reynolds, George F. Doty, and John E. Lutz; Chief Engineer, S. T. Taylor; Asst. Engineers, Charles A. Laws and F. E. Owen. The *Corwin* will go from San Francisco direct to Ounalaska and coal; thence she will cross over Behring Sea to Cape Thaddeus, keeping south of the ice until she gets near the Siberian shore, where she will work along as fast as the ice, which remains in Behring's Straits sometimes until the 1st of July, permits. She will reach Ounalaska within twelve or fourteen days. She will be there two or three days coaling and doing such work as may be necessary. If not delayed by ice she will within six or seven days reach Plover Bay. They will communicate there or at the first place they can make the land with the natives, and will be guided by the information they receive as to the place they will go to next."

Secretary Folger Friday sent a telegraphic message to Lieut. Healey: "Proceed with revenue cutter *Corwin* to Cape Serdze, Arctic Ocean; there communicate with Lieut. Berry, United States Navy, and bring away officers and men of the burned United States steamer *Rodgers*, and convey them to St. Michael's, Ounalaska or Sitka, as may be most judicious. Then continue cruising in executing department orders of the 12th inst. and subsequent dates."

The *Corwin* is under orders to sail on or before the 25th and will probably sail Monday.

THE German "Navy List" for the new year give a list of one vice-admiral, five rear-admirals, twenty six post captains, fifty-three corvette captains, ninety-one commanders (or lieutenant-captains) 134 lieutenants, and eighty-five sub-lieutenants, with 116 midshipmen. There are, in addition, thirty Marine officers (or officers of the sea battalion), twelve of Marine Artillery, and eight of Marine Ordnance; seven torpedo officers, sixty-three surgeons, thirty-six engineers, forty one paymasters, and nine chaplains. The vessels composing the German fleet are: Line-of-battle ships—seven iron-clad frigates and five armored corvettes, twenty-two corvettes, and nine gunboats. Coasting vessels—one iron-clad, thirteen armored gunboats, eight torpedo boats, and four common gunboats. The 108 vessels of which the navy is composed (including further in course of construction) are made up further of eight despatch boats, two transports, and eighteen vessels for harbor service. That the Germans attach great importance to naval instruction is shown by the fact that they have no less than eleven school training ships.

THE scheme for the reorganization of the Italian Army, which is at the present time under the consideration of the Chamber of Deputies, provides for an increase of the standing army by 100,000 men, and for the creation of the cadres of four new divisions. The eighty regiments of infantry are to be increased to ninety-six and the size of companies increased from two hundred to two hundred and twenty-five men. The twenty cavalry regiments of six squadrons each are changed to thirty-three regiments of four squadrons each, the want of horses preventing any considerable increase of this arm. Twelve regiments with 960 guns and four batteries of horse artillery will take the place of the present ten regiments of 800 field pieces. The Army of the Second Line, or Mobile Militia, is also to be reorganized, and will in future consist of 120 battalions of infantry, each of four companies; twenty battalions of bersaglieri, or Rifles; thirty-six Alpine companies, and thirty-six Alpine reserve companies; twelve brigades of field artillery, each brigade consisting of three batteries; twenty companies of fortress and coast artillery; one brigade of mountain artillery of three batteries, with contingents of engineers, and sanitary and commissariat troops.

THE torpedo votes in the German naval estimates for 1882-83 amount altogether to 2,100,000 marks, or about £105,000, and of this total sum 1,000,000 marks are to be expended on the completion of the torpedo armament of eight men-of-war; 500,000 marks in the purchase of fifty torpedoes, each torpedo costing 10,000 marks or £500; and 600,000 marks in the building of three small torpedo boats. At the present time six ships of the German navy have been provided with a complete torpedo outfit and armament, while eighteen other ships, and among them the spar-decked corvette *Buecher*, which is fitted with six tubes for the discharge of locomotive torpedoes, have received a partial equipment. It is also intended to raise the stock of locomotive torpedoes to 500, the present supply amounting to only 100. The armored monitor will be used for a torpedo school at Kiel.

"XEROXINE siccativ," alias patent driers, has had its day in the British navy, the stock on hand being destroyed.

THE NEVADA TROPHY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I am glad to notice in your JOURNAL that there is a prospect of a change in the rules of competition, so far as the range is concerned, for the Nevada Trophy. It would be much better if the competition was at some range authorized by Laidley.

But there is an oversight in the matter of sending for this trophy to Washington, which surely deserves the attention of the proper authorities, and that is a fact that a company commander visits Washington to get the prize.

Surely this is all wrong in view of recent orders.

True, it has not been of detriment to the service up to this time, as no company on the frontier has yet won the prize; though such a thing might occur, and following the precedent, an officer from the frontier might visit Washington.

Why not establish the rule to apply in this event that the successful company should have the prize delivered to it by the non-commissioned officer and private who first carries an enlisted lunatic to Washington and returns to the department, or in default of crazy men, who, happily, are not numerous, that the first sick officer who gets out of his department by any means shall in returning bring back the bowl?

While this might delay the prize, it would expedite the object.

[We publish the above out of deference to the writer, an officer of experience, although we do not quite agree with him. Capt. Lewis Smith, 3d Artillery, who was summoned to Washington to receive the Trophy for his Battery K, of the 3d Artillery, is one of the best shots in it, and a reference to the JOURNAL of April 1, p. 784, will show that in shooting for the Trophy he made the second best score, 98 per cent. Next year the conditions will be altered; the Trophy is now at Fort Barrancas, Fla., so no second visit to Washington for it is likely to be required. We infer the summons was meant as much for the marksman as for the captain.—[ED. JOURNAL.]

"OUR WILD INDIANS."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The book of Colonel Dodge, which bears the above title, is well received in Army circles. It not only gives a good description of the "inner life" of the red man, but dwells particularly on the constant wrongs to which he is subjected, and makes valuable suggestions for remedying them. The Indian agent, as painted by him, is a truthful one, and it is to be regretted the Colonel's statement was not made stronger by the approval of the General of the Army. The latter thinks it impossible for a man who runs so many risks as the Indian agent does to do so, except from the purest of motives. I once met one of these, just appointed as agent among the Sioux, and en route to his agency. He said to me: "Had I known before leaving the East the risks I would have to run, I should never have accepted the place." I met him a year afterwards, returning from a "leave of absence" to his agency. I said: "How is this; are you willing to encounter these risks?" He replied: "Oh, yes; I have learnt the secret!" Can it be expected that an appointment, liable to be revoked at any moment, and requiring the disbursements of large sums of money, etc., is to be kept honest and intact for \$125 per month? It is absurd on the face of it, and the appointee is to make all he can, and rewards his master by political votes, if by nothing stronger. How does that leech upon the Indian, the trader, hold his place? I know one of these who clears out of the red man, yearly, \$12,000 to \$15,000. He does all this from love, oh, yes. I would like four years of such love, and would risk my scalp. Is the government any better? They make treaties, and do not keep them. The whites have the Black Hills, and the Indian Territory is filled with them and their cattle. It is very easy to say, put them out, but woe betide the poor devil, and the Army at the hands and mercy of Congress, who attempts anything against a citizen and his vote, in favor of an Indian. Give the Indian a vote and he will soon have rights to be respected. A short time since the commanding officer of the post of Fort Reno, I. T., who, with all efficient officers, is anxious to help the Indian, asked for authority to receive wood from Indians, paying for same, and encouraging them to work, the "law" was sprung upon him, "that Indians are allowed to cut timber on their own lands, solely for the purpose of settling the same; wood cut beyond this becomes the property of the United States." Can anything be more absurdly preposterous? And yet white men, contractors, can cut all the wood they choose belonging to Indians and sell the same to the United States. Can anything be more unjust?

As to the Indian's religion, he has more of that, or "good medicine," than the white. Try the above on a voter and see the "bad medicine" you will bring out of his religion. It is useless to talk or write of the gross mismanagement of the poor, half-starved, half-naked Indian, and it is only a wonder that he does not take the scalp of every white man he meets.

The Army agrees with Colonel Dodge, in his statement of facts, and philanthropic citizens are invited to investigate and be convinced.

CUTTING DEEP.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: It is difficult to reconcile the remarks of Mr. Bragg "in private conversation," to the effect that "he had cut deeper than he expected, and that he did not care how deep he had cut, and the deeper the better," with his very earnest and just effort, in behalf of the volunteer element in the Army, when the retirement question was under consideration. A cursory glance at the Army Register for 1882 shows twenty-six generals,

eleven from the volunteers, and fifteen from the M. A., none being interested in longevity pay for retired service. Of the sixty-nine colonels, forty-five are from the M. A., and twenty-four from the volunteers; the latter number have a small interest in longevity pay for retired service, averaging about 10 per cent., whilst the forty-five all reached the 40 per cent. limit before retirement.

The lieutenant-colonels, some twenty-nine in all, are about half and half, the sixteen from the M. A. having all reached the 40 per cent. limit before retirement, whilst the fifteen from the volunteers and the ranks average some of them a few years on the retired list, for which they are entitled to the service increase.

Nineteen of the forty-five majors are from the M. A., and had all reached the 40 per cent. limit before retirement; some seventeen of the remaining thirty from the volunteers and ranks have an average interest in longevity increase for retired service of about 15 per cent.

So far we have disposed of all the generals and field officers, and we have shown that not a single officer from the M. A. is entitled to any longevity pay for service after retirement, and but comparatively few, from the volunteers and ranks, of the higher grades, can have any great interest in this subject. Turning, however, to the grade of captains and lieutenants, it will be seen that of the whole number two hundred and fourteen, but seventeen are from the M. A., and of this number one has no interest in the longevity or service pay, whilst on the other hand the remaining one hundred and ninety are from the volunteers and ranks. This is the class largely interested in the service increase for retired service, and well they may be. Simply turn to the Army Register, all ye that are interested, and see how many legs and arms are missing in that record. Mr. Bragg does not intend "to strike any deeper" in this quarter, and if not, is not his amendment to the Army bill a dead letter? What proportion of young men (men who have not seen twenty years' service and hence are entitled to the maximum increase), does he expect will in the future be placed on the retired list? Who does not know that for the next ten or twenty years the retirements will be principally confined to the older officers?

If, however, a young officer is driven into retirement by the loss of a limb, or for other reasons incident to efficient service, is it not hard enough that promotion should cease and that he should suffer a loss of half pay (including emoluments), without further unjust discrimination against him? Certainly it is not proposed to repeal the law, but simply to provide for a non-payment under this special appropriation, and we have no doubt but that the error will be corrected.

FORTY PER CENT.

THE ARMY AS IT IS.

CAPT. F. A. KENDALL, 25th Infantry, writes a letter to the Cleveland Leader, disclaiming their designation of him as a West Pointer. He says: "Whatever military training I ever had was received in the field in the operations about Charleston, S. C., in the campaign in Virginia under General Grant, during the memorable years of 1861-5, while my 'sheepskin' was granted me by old 'Bowdoin,' an institution of good repute in the old Pine Tree State. Had I been a 'West Pointer' I should have left it to some other officer to reply to your ungenerous remarks upon that class of men in the Army, but being an appointee from the volunteer force, you will acknowledge that I could, disinterestedly, say a word in their defence."

He says further: "I assure you, sir, that there is no immunity from the penalties of criminal offences, be the offenders 'West Pointers' or not, and I can say that during a service of twenty years in the Army I never heard such an idea mooted. Frankly, I think a 'West Pointer' would suffer a worse punishment for a dishonorable action at the hands of a court composed exclusively of graduates of the Military Academy than from one composed of non-graduates."

"My own observation is that in the Army, as in civil life, every man in the long run finds his own level. If an officer has ability and good judgment; if he has had experience in the field, and has a good record, he is as much respected by his superiors, and his chance for preferment is equally as good, generally speaking, as though he had acquired his commission through four years' training at West Point. To establish the truth of this statement, I simply have to invite your attention to the composition of the personal staffs of the Generals of the Army. Certainly, in the selection of personal aids, which are treated and become as members of their own as well as military families, Generals like Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, McDowell (all West Point graduates themselves), would give their preference to graduates, if in their judgment they were superior in a military sense, or better qualified for the performance of their duties. Indeed, you would say that they would choose for such positions the brightest and the best in every sense, and so I presume they aim to do."

"Yet we find a large proportion of these selections from officers whose military education was had in actual war alone. Half of Sherman's, Sheridan's, Schofield's, Pope's, Howard's, and all of Hancock's, McDowell's, Terry's, and Augur's personal aids are of this latter class, and the names of Tourtelotte, Bacon, Forsyth, O'Beirne, Mitchell, Wharton, Smith, and Russell are as much associated with the names of their respective generals, and suggest them as readily as the campaigns themselves in which their distinguished chiefs won their laurels and renown. All other things being equal, the advantage, I grant, is on the side of the West Point graduate, as it is proper that it should be, but not to an extent to give him precedence over his betters. Since the war, and the reorganization of the Army—in 1866—the officers transferred to it from the volunteers have been advanced into nearly every position on the gen-

eral staff of the Army, save corps of engineers and ordnance, admission to which is limited to graduates of West Point alone.

"In fact, so to speak, the volunteers have had it pretty much their own way during the last fifteen years, and that necessarily so, for during that time the great bulk of the line of the Army was of that class of officers. Out of the 2,300 officers in the Regular Army only about 250 graduates of West Point are found of a date prior to and during the war, a majority of whom are found in a few staff corps, which they entered upon graduation. Only about a hundred or so appear in the lists of the line, and these are principally old officers of a date before the war—and are now all field officers. The great majority, say three-fourths of all the graduates in the Army to-day, are young officers, with the grade of lieutenant, leaving the grades of major and captain in the line, composed almost exclusively of officers from the volunteer force of the war. Promotion has been so slow that this same class compose one-third or more of the grade of first lieutenant, especially in artillery and infantry. In a word, fifteen years ago officers from civil life aggregated four-fifths of the whole number the Army contained; ten years ago about three-fourths of all, to-day about three-fifths, with an annual decrease of the proportion, as the casualties in the Army are mainly filled annually by the graduating class at West Point."

Capt. Kendall then goes on to correct some of the erroneous impressions concerning the Army entertained by civilians whom the Leader represents.

RETIREMENT OF SECRETARY HUNT.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post thus gossips in a letter dated April 15:

This has been practically the last day of the Garfield Administration. Secretary Lincoln, to be sure, still remains, though, so far as can be seen through the hazy atmosphere in which the War Department is just now enveloped, he too will soon withdraw to serve the country in another capacity. The two officers whose terms expire to-day carry with them the best wishes of all. Mr. Kirkwood's duties were the more important and varied, and required the larger talents.

Secretary Hunt had less active duties to perform, and has made a less distinct record. In one matter on which the Navy sets its heart he has failed of success. Naval officers are very anxious for new and improved vessels of war, and at the same time, with characteristic jealousy of civilians, they are much opposed to these new ships coming to them from without rather than springing from their own resources. In this condition of affairs the Secretary had a difficult path to tread. His first move was to appoint a naval advisory board, to whom was to be entrusted the delineation on paper of a scheme for a new navy. This board met, and, after such conference as seemed agreeable, separated without being able to agree on a plan of reorganization. Subsequently the members were recalled, and put through the farce of kissing and making friends. This perfunctory reconciliation, however, failed, and healed no old sores. The consequence was that the Navy came before Congress divided. Moreover, there is a natural and instinctive antagonism between the Army and Congress. They do not sympathize with each other or work well together. The military officers sneer at Congressmen as country lawyers, ignorant of the technical needs of the service and inclined to sacrifice them to advance their selfish political aspirations. Congressmen, on the other hand, look with dislike on the Army and Naval officers as epauletted parasites, whose only murderous duties for nearly twenty years have been to kill time. There is more or less of this spirit of antagonism between Congress and all the executive departments, but it is especially active between the legislature and the military service. When, therefore, the Navy came before Congress for money for new ships, it assumed an arbitrary attitude which at once prejudiced its case. At first the Naval officers were inclined to stand aloof from the Naval Affairs Committee of the House, who wished them to explain the recommendations of the advisory board; and when it subsequently appeared that this committee was inclined to do what the advisory board had refused to do—namely, to invite and give a respectful hearing to representatives of the shipbuilding firms of the Atlantic coast, a spirit of hostility to the committee and its work at once became manifest in naval circles. Naval officers instantly raised the old cry of jobbery, and we heard again that to ensure honesty and true science in the construction of ships they must be built under Government auspices at the Navy-yard. The opposition of the Navy was visibly increased when the committee made their report, in a bill including a provision for the establishment of a board of survey, which should pass judgment on all the new ships, in which board civilians were to have prominent recognition. This feature is fatal to the bill. This history of the miscarriage of the Navy reorganization scheme as thus reviewed will indicate the troubles which Secretary Hunt has had in meeting the requirements of the situation, and will explain his failure. It remains to be seen whether Secretary Chandler can adjust these apparently irreconcilable differences. Meanwhile, Secretary Hunt will leave the bickerings, jealousy, and little-tattle of a military bureau far behind him while he seeks rest and a new scene of labor at St. Petersburg. Mr. Hunt is well adapted for his new position. He speaks French fluently, and is at home in polished society.

It is proposed to fit all the armorclads in the British navy with defensive nets against torpedo attack, and the Admiralty have sanctioned experiments to determine the best mechanical means of fitting them. Practical tests have shown that rope nets can be penetrated by torpedoes, and it is intended to substitute steel wire.

THE STATE TROOPS.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—The following is the programme for May at Creedmoor:

Wednesday, 3d, 2.45 p. m.—First competition, Off-hand Match, 200 yards, open to everybody, seven shots each entry. Entries unlimited at 50 cents each, but only the three highest to count. Any rifle, military to have four points on three scores. Thirteen prizes, \$15, \$10, six at \$5, and five at \$4 respectively.

Saturday, 6th, 2.45 p. m.—First competition, first stage of International Military Practice Match. Arranged to furnish practice to those desiring to compete for places upon the American team to shoot against the British volunteers in September next, though any person may enter and shoot without competing for a place upon the team. Open to everybody. First stage, 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each distance. Standing at 200, prone or sitting (head toward the target), at 500 and 600 yards. Cleaning of rifles not allowed except between distances. Members of the National Guard entering in this match will not be required to appear in uniform. Entrance fee for each stage at each competition \$1. Re-entries at \$1 each permitted. For this month seven prizes cash, respectively, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5, \$5—\$50, to those competitors in order of merit who shall have made the highest complete scores (i. e., seven shots at 200, 500, 600, 900, and 1,000 yards.) Also, to be awarded at end of season, three medals offered by Gen. Robert Olyphant as follows: To the competitor making the highest aggregate complete score in any three competitions (determined by adding together the highest complete scores made in any three of the competitions), a gold medal; to the second highest, as above, a silver medal, and to the third highest a bronze medal.

Wednesday, 10th—International Military Practice Match, 2.45 p. m. First competition, second stage, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Any position; other conditions as on Saturday, the 6th.

Saturday, 13th—Off-hand Match 2.45 p. m. Second competition.

Wednesday, 17th.—Remington Gold Match at 11 a. m. Conditions as in previous competitions since 1878. At 2.45 p. m., third competition Off-hand Match.

Saturday, 20th—Off hand Match, fourth competition.

Wednesday, 24th.—International Practice Match, second competition, first stage.

Saturday, 27th.—International Practice Match, second competition, second stage.

Wednesday, 31st.—Off-hand Match, fifth competition.

The following definition of conditions for the International Rifle Match has been published:

Team.—On American side, to be composed of twelve active members of the uniformed National Guard or Militia of any State—infantry, cavalry or artillery—(or of the District of Columbia) in the United States, with two or four reserves to be determined hereafter. Members to wear the uniform, full dress or fatigue (jacket or coat, cap or hat, trousers, waist belt, or sword belt if an officer), which uniform and equipments must also be worn in making practice scores for the selection of the Team.

Distances.—200, 500 and 600 yards on one day, and 800, 900 and 1,000 yards on another day. Practice scores may be made at all distances on the same day.

Targets.—At 200 yards, target 4x6 feet—Bull's-eye, centre and inner circular, 8, 26 and 46 in. in diameter; outer, remainder of target. At 500 and 600 yards, target 6x6 feet—Bull's-eye, centre and inner circular, 22, 38 and 54 in. in diameter; outer, remainder of target. At 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, target 6x12 feet—Bull's-eye and centre circular, 36 and 54 in. in diameter; inner square, 6 feet by 6 feet; outer, remainder of target.

Rifle to be used not yet known. Competitors will make their preparatory scores with any military breech-loading rifle within the rules, as published in N. A. R. Circular No. 2, series of 1882. Among those which belong to this classification may be mentioned the Sharps, Springfield, Remington, Peabody-Martini, Hotchkiss, etc. No screw wind gauge permitted.

Shots.—Seven per man at each distance without sighting shots.

Cleaning of Rifles.—None allowed excepting between ranges, that is to say, after each seven shots fired by the same man.

Positions.—At 200 yards, standing; left elbow may be rested against body, provided little finger of left hand is kept in front of trigger guard. At 500 and 600 yards, prone or sitting (by "prone" is meant lying "head towards the target.") At 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, any position, rifle to be kept clear of ground. No artificial rests permitted at any range either to rifle or body; neither will any contrivance be allowed that is open to construction as being an artificial rest to the shooter, such as a stirrup to take up or lessen the recoil; only the regular military sling belonging to the rifle may be used.

In General.—All conditions of the match (excepting the requirement of two days to complete the scores) are applicable to the competitions for the selection of the Team.

MAINE.—We are in receipt of the annual report of the Adjutant General of the State of Maine for 1881—a document of 134 pages. It includes reports of the Quartermaster General, Paymaster General, Inspector General, Major-General Chamberlain, Inspector of Rifle Practice, and a report of Lieut. M. Crawford, 2d U. S. Artillery, on the encampment at Augusta in September, 1881; also a complete roster and copies of general and special orders issued during the year. The whole enrolled force of Maine, including all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years, on May 10, 1881, was 97,320, a gain of 17,932 over the last enrolment made in 1873. The organized active militia force consists of 71 officers and 913 enlisted men, organized into one battery of light artillery, two regiments of 8 companies, and one separate company of infantry. To this may be added the reserve militia, comprising 58 officers and 606 enlisted men, making the whole organized militia force of the State 129 officers and 1,519 enlisted men. The aggregate expense for the maintenance of this force during 1881 was \$15,896.78. In concluding his report, the Adjutant General states that the militia of Maine was never in better condition than at the present time. The Quartermaster General states that knapsacks, blouses, blankets, and 400 overcoats are required to complete the outfit of the force. The Paymaster General reports no disbursements. The Inspector General's report includes his full notes of all the inspections made of the different organizations, which show that the proficiency in drill, military exercises, and customs varies, but is hardly up to the standard in any organization. He states:

"One reason I would give for the low standing of a few of the companies is that the officers having poor taste for military matters and little or no training, do not possess the faculty of properly interpreting the Tactics. Another is the impossibility, or rather the unwillingness, of old Army men to drop Hardee and Casey. I must confess that the poorest companies in inspection and drill were those commanded by officers who served in the late war. To have good companies there must be experienced officers, and to ascertain the

qualities of the latter, I would urge the necessity of the candidates appearing before the Board of Examination." * * *

The Inspector of Rifle Practice reports as follows: "The result of the rifle practice this season excelled my most sanguine expectations, and I am proud to inform you that the State has a militia whose efficiency in rifle practice is not excelled by any State in the Union. From 51 marksmen qualified in 1880, the number has now increased to 264. There are many men not enumerated in the above number who are efficient riflemen, who, on account of circumstances, could not get opportunity to pass through the different classes. The number who have not practiced, shown in the table of consolidated company practice, is much larger than the actual facts would warrant. There are, in most if not in every company, the names of men borne on the rolls, who are either removed from the State or cannot be made to take any interest in the welfare of the company, that enter into this account of men having given no attention to rifle practice. They are 'paper men,' and serve only to discourage officers and men who are trying to keep their command up to a high standard, and to drag down the standing of the company." * * * The expense of rifle practice, including prizes, fell below the estimate (\$1,000) made in report of last year.

Lieut. Crawford's report of his inspection of the camp, amongst other defects, points out the want of bedsacks, which necessitated dumping of the straw for bedding on the floors of the tents. He suggests that the length of the encampment be increased to six days; that the camp grounds be permanent, and that the men should be fully equipped for field service, with knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, overcoats, and blankets, without which no intelligent report upon the immediate readiness for field service of the troops can be made.

G. O. 14, of April 15, directs the Inspector-General to inspect the infantry companies and light artillery battery, and the Inspector of Rifle Practice to visit the several organizations and examine their arms, give instruction in rifle practice, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Second Regiment.—The spring inspections in the 1st Brigade were continued by Major Wetherill Friday evening, March 31. Cos. F, G, and I, of the 2d regt., being assembled for that purpose. It was somewhat a surprise that the turnout was not better, as it has been understood that the regiment was recruiting very rapidly.

Co. G was first called upon to exhibit its proficiency in the skirmish drill; only fairly executed. Co. F followed, with the best skirmish drill of the evening, though not by any means perfect. The movements consisted of the rally by fours, the fringes, advancing and retreating, assembling on the right, left, and centre skirmishers, etc. Co. I gave the concluding drill. Nearly all the movements showed a lack of knowledge and a want of attention on the part of the men, many of them preferring to talk rather than to listen to the commands, and of course badly executed movements were the consequence. Equalization was made into four commands of twelve files front, line formed, and, as usual, promptly turned over by Adj. Barnes to Col. Dechert, who commenced the drill with a short exercise in the manual. The execution was ragged, and par. 189, Tactics, was almost totally ignored. Of the foot movements, a close column on first company, left in front, was nicely executed. A deployment from latter position would have been well carried out had not one or two officers allowed their commands to march too far to the left before giving the command fours right. Marching in column, distances were badly kept, except in second company. On the right and to the right, close column of companies, were somewhat marred, lieutenant commanding third company hesitating in giving his commands. Right of companies rear into column was well executed. Close column on first company right in front, and deployment, were only fair, the first being marred by a wrong dressing. The drill was a good one, yet we have seen these same companies do much better. The guard mount, which followed, was in the main correctly carried out; the passage in review very good, and the wheeling of the platoons into line and breaking into fours excellent. Cos. B, D, and K were inspected on Monday evening, April 3. Co. D turned out in large numbers, and the three companies aggregated about 120 officers and men, the appearance being much more creditable than on the previous evening. In the skirmish drill there was a great improvement over the attempt of the first three companies. But few errors were observed; perhaps the most noticeable was the failure to promptly open fire upon the rally by fours. The drill of Co. D was the best so far given in the command, and equalled, if it not surpassed the best in the 1st regiment. Line was formed of four companies of twelve files front, and the drill commenced with the manual at a rear open order; ragged, though better than the first evening. Close order was followed by column of fours, break from the right to march to the left. The first company marched to the front and made a fours left, instead of column left, otherwise the movement was successfully executed.

Close column on first and fourth companies and deployments were nicely carried out. To the left and on the right were likewise well done. It was noticed, however, that the third company was frequently wheeled either too soon or not soon enough; and more than once the lieutenant dressed the company to the wrong flank. On right into line would have been much better had captains been careful to halt their companies the proper distance in rear of the line. Double column, fours left and right, nicely executed. Right into line wheel, left companies on right into line; the left guide of the right company of the first division, was not established at the preparatory command. On fourth company close in mass one officer wheeled and dressed his company to the wrong flank. During the battalion drill an exhibition of street firing was made; the pieces were generally well handled and the volleys well delivered. The guard mount which followed was, all in all, very good; in fact, all the movements made during the evening appeared to be executed with a vim that was conspicuous for its absence on the Friday evening previous.

The concluding inspection drill in the 2d regiment took place Tuesday evening, April 4. Companies A and E, generally considered the best in the command, assembling for that purpose. The skirmish drill of these two companies, while not as good as that of Company D, nevertheless excelled the attempt of the other companies. A few errors only, and not worth mentioning, were noticed. The skirmish drill being concluded, the two companies were equalized into four of twelve files front (a commendable showing as regards numbers), the battalion formed and turned over to Lieut.-Colonel Bosbyshell. The manual at a rear open order was decidedly better than either of the previous drills, though par. 189 was again more or less ignored. Close order, followed by companies right forward fours right, was followed by companies fours left and a march in column of companies. Wheelings in first and fourth companies good; in second and third poor. Close column on first company left in front, the second company should have executed a right forward fours right and then changed direction to the right; barring this, the movement called for no adverse criticism. Double column fours left and right was admirably carried out, and

the deployment was made in good style. Centre forward was nicely executed; but in fours right, left companies on right into line, the third company became badly mixed. March in column of fours and change of direction to the right was turned into a bad bank by the lieutenant-colonel in command giving a wrong order when attempting to form them into line, faced to the rear; the command should have been fours right, rear companies left front into line, faced to the rear; but as given it was difficult for any one to understand what he really wished to have executed; however, the command was finally given correctly, and the movement smoothly carried out. A number of times this officer was a little off in his commands; and to some extent was the cause of several of the errors being made; but, notwithstanding the errors, it was an excellent drill.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—Col. S. V. R. CRUGER.—G. O. 4, April 13, orders officers and non-commissioned officers' instruction, in fatigue uniform, at the armory, on Thursday, April 20, at 8.15 o'clock, p. m., and battalion drill, by the whole regiment, on Thursday afternoon, April 27. Assembly at regimental armory, in Chasseur uniform, at 4 o'clock, sharp.

Changes are announced as follows: Appointed and Promoted—Commissary Edw. R. Powers, to be quartermaster, rank from January 30, 1882, vice Riker, resigned.

Obed Wheeler, to be commissary of subsistence, rank from January 30, 1882, vice Powers, promoted.

Sergeant Eugene S. Odell, Co. K, to be sergeant standard bearer, April 10, 1882, vice Baumgartner, discharged.

Resigned and Discharged—Captain Charles I. McGowan, Co. G, expiration term of service, March 22, 1882.

Corporals Frank Levy, Co. A.; Joseph J. D'Arcy, Co. B.; Alfred E. LaVigne, Co. E, having passed the examination board, are granted warrants.

In the Lottery Rifle Match of Cos B, at the armory, on April 14, the following are the best scores out of a possible 85, at 200 yards, reduced target: Private Chas. J. Leach, 32; Sergeant A. B. Van Housen, 31; Corporal J. Saunders, 31; Capt. Chas. S. Burns, 30.

The following is the programme of the Inter-Military Athletic Tournament, at the 12th regimental armory, corner of 45th street and Broadway, N. Y., under the auspices of Co. B, on Saturday evening, May 20, 1882, commencing at 8 o'clock. The following events are open to all members of the National Guard: 220 yard Hurdle Race (handicap). One Mile Run (scratch). Sack Race. Three Legged Race. Five Mile Run (scratch). One Mile Walk (handicap). Tag of War Teams of Four Men (weight unlimited). Half-mile Run (open to members of 12th regiment only). Handsome silver cups will be presented to the first and second in each event, except in the Tag of War, for which a silver ice pitcher will be presented to the winning team. An entrance fee of 50 cents per man must accompany each entry. Entries and communications must be sent to O. J. Leach, P. O. Box 3201, New York City. Entries close May 13.

TWENTY-THIRD NEW YORK.—Col. Rodney C. Ward.—The closing drill of Company K, combined with a reception and dance and competitive drill for the Partridge medal, came off at the armory on Thursday evening, April 13, before a large audience. There was an elaborate and tasteful floral display in the company room, the large hall was ornamented with flags, stacks of arms, etc.; the 23d regiment band furnished excellent music, and the social part of the entertainment was all that could be desired. The drill was under command of Capt. Charles E. Waters, who handled the company, which presented a front of twenty-eight files, well, and the performance of the company during the drill as a whole was very creditable, probably second to no organization outside of the 7th regiment. The movements comprised nearly the whole school of the company with the exception of skirmishing, and as a general thing the men showed that they had been carefully instructed. The marches in company front both in single and double rank, the wheeling and the marching by fours were excellent. In forming on right and left and front into line the fours, with exception of a few which acted well, should execute the halt and carry better; the manual by the whole company could also be improved upon; and we also noticed hands moving while at order arms. There was too much fumbling with the scabbards in fixing and unfixing bayonets. Platoon movements were well executed, distances well kept, single and double rank formations were good, what little double timing there was, was well done, and the oblique by fours and by platoons were executed with well preserved parallelism. The 1st sergeant while making a communication to the captain held his left hand at the shoulder during the whole time he was talking (probably a minute) and did not drop it till he had received his reply. This is wrong, and we were surprised to notice it in a regiment like the 23d. The sergeant had better look up par. 799, Tactics. Firings, which were executed by rank and by company, were fair. The defects pointed out need looking after and correction before the company can fully vindicate its claim of ranking among the crack organizations of the National Guard. At the conclusion of the company drill the competitive drill for the Partridge medal was begun before Lieut.-Col. Frothingham, Maj. Pinckne and Capt. Pettit, who had accepted their positions of judges on invitation by the company. This competition, which was quite a long affair, did after all result in a fizzle, as the judges when the number of competitors had been reduced to three declined to act any further—they being displeased by some inappropriate demonstrations of the audience and the refusal of some members of the company to accept the decisions made. It is a matter of regret that these gentlemen should have allowed themselves to let either audience or company interfere with their action. To say the least, it shows a deplorable lack of firmness and of appreciation of their positions on the part of two field officers and a captain, who are duly acting as judges at a prize drill of their own regiment, to despatch the company commander on a consultation with the company in order to ascertain the opinion of the latter on their (the judges') action. There can be no doubt about their competency, their decisions were entirely fair and impartial, and the opinion of an audience, of which we venture to say that not one in a hundred knew what they were hissing or applauding about, and whose demonstrations were in decidedly bad taste, could have no weight one way or the other. The company showed want of military spirit in venturing to dissent from their own chosen judges' and superiors' decisions, nor were they in a place to notice the drill properly, as the competing detachment had their backs turned to them. If the judges erred it was probably in not sending more than half of the competitors back after the first round of the drill. There is no doubt but that quite a number of men took part in the competition who, though they may pass among the crowd in an ordinary company drill, were unfit to compete for medals, and to these we give the advice to take their muskets and go to work without delay instead of setting themselves up as critics and dictators to their superiors. This is the only way to become successful soldiers.

In this competition drill we noticed that the butts of the muskets in fixing and unfixing bayonets were thrown too far to the rear in a great many cases. The butt should be only

8 inches in rear of the left too. Some men had also the habit of turning the gun, which brought the butt side to the front. Too many had to let go the muskets and twist their bodies to find the scabbards, which looks particularly bad at a competition for a prize. When the judges threw up their occupation the two competitors left were 1st Sergt. Dewey and Private Aldridge.

We have several times mentioned the fact that comments by audiences at military performances are out of place. The demonstrations on this occasion and those in another army during one of our visits a few nights ago, when a whole battalion was thrown into disorder by the noise made by the audience, prove the propriety of our remarks on the subject. Organizations who do not wish their performances to be dragged down to the level of a circus, should endeavor to prevent demonstrations of any kind by lookers on.

TWENTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—Col. Josiah Porter.—The regiment assembled at the armory on Friday evening, April 14th, in undress uniform, helmets and knapsacks with overcoats rolled on top for parade inspection and drill. Colonel Porter was in command. The arranging and equalization of the companies took entirely too much time, a full half hour being consumed between the first signal and the formation of the battalion, which when at last formed in line presented a front of 9 companies of 16 files each. Besides these there was a guard of the size of a good company on duty. The dark uniform gives the regiment a solid appearance; still it is claimed by some that the officers' blouses look too sombre, and would be improved by the addition of some bit of bright ornament. The non-commissioned officers of the Guard, we were pleased to see, had taken advantage of our hint in last week's JOURNAL, and carried their bayonets fixed on this occasion. The manual of the men on arriving in line, the carry and parade rest were not good—too many lazy hands were dropping all along the line—while the steadiness of the men during the sounding off was highly commendable. The manual under command of Col. Porter was better, and the battalion seemed to be gradually settling down to its work. A rather severe strain was put on the men at the close of the parade, during the consultation of the colonel with his officers, which was somewhat protracted, and during which the men were kept at "attention." The battalion had an opportunity to show its discipline and endurance under trying conditions, and although it seemed at first that the men would pass through the ordeal successfully, it soon became apparent that the habits of discipline of quite a large number of them were not yet confirmed, and the usual hitching up of the uniform, scratching, removing of hats, etc., took place in numerous places along the line. We regret to be compelled to notice these occurrences. Drill began with a well timed march in column of fours, with good distances, from which the companies formed into line and executed a quite lengthy march, with excellent wheeling and straight company fronts. Having again been broken into column of fours the command formed into wings and performed a number of marches across the hall with well preserved fronts. The audience in the galleries now became too demonstrative in their applause, their noise drowned the commands and caused quite a confusion during one of the wheels about by fours. Colonel Porter promptly and properly ordered the guard to stop any further disturbance of the drill. The next movement was formation of close column of divisions to the left followed by column of fours, fifth division fours left, march by the left flank of companies, and another march by wing front, all very well performed. The command was then brought to a rest, after which inspections of uniform and knapsacks took place with very satisfactory results.

The Inter-Military Athletic Games of Co. H, took place on Saturday afternoon, April 15th, at the Manhattan Athletic Club Grounds. A fair number of spectators were present, including a great many ladies. Some of the events were open to amateur athletes. The 220 yards race was won by M. J. Malone, Co. B, 69th regiment, in 0:24 3-5. W. T. Preston, 26d regiment, being second. In the Tug of War the team of the 69th regiment, consisting of Martin Carroll (captain and anchor), J. Sullivan, A. Kenna and B. Cumiskey were on hand and eager to test the ability of Co. F and I of the 13th regiment; but as the first named team had two professional athletes in it, the other teams refused to pull against them. The 69th regiment team then gave an exhibition pull and were awarded the prize. A 440 yards race, contested by J. M. Young, Co. C, 71st regiment, and R. H. Pelton, Co. H, 23d regiment, was won by Young (who was handicapped 25 yards) in 57 seconds. B. W. Anderson, Co. B, 7th regiment, won the one mile walk in 8 m. 14-4-5 seconds, with J. H. Croll of Co. A, same regiment, second. J. H. Hocking, of Co. B, 12 regiment, attempted to beat the best amateur one mile record for walking, but did not succeed in doing it, he being in poor condition. The one mile run had 14 starters, and was won by R. H. Pelton, Co. H, 22d regiment, time 5 m. 22 2-5 seconds; D. Silliman, of Co. F, 13th regiment, was second.

SIXTY-NINTH NEW YORK.—Col. J. Cavanagh.—Another wing drill, consisting of Companies B, C, E, G and K, took place in the armory of the 69th on Thursday evening, April 13, with Maj. Duffy in command. Formation prompt and fair. Co. C was broken up at the equalization and distributed among the other companies, which presented fronts of twelve files. Lieut. McCarthy, of Co. C, was assigned to command Co. B, and Co. G was also under command of its 1st lieutenant, who, by the way, should study his tactics if he wants to make a creditable showing at battalion drill. The officers made many mistakes, but as some were out for the first time they are entitled to some leniency. The drill started with march in column of fours, well executed by the men, whereas in formation of column of companies some of the company commanders posted their guides improperly and caused faulty dressing, and in breaking into column of fours, commencing with the right company, the commanders of the centre companies did not know what to do until the adjutant came to the rescue. Wheeling into line by fours, and centre forward, fours left and right, were creditably executed, but at the command halt one company failed to come to a carry. Breaking by fours from the right to march to the left was well performed; the companies also marched fairly well in company front, with fair distances except in one case, and this company when the command left into line wheel was given, on finding itself crowding on the one on its right, was put into shape by the command "ease off a little to the left, march." As a general thing the halt is badly executed, with too much shuffling of feet and general unsteadiness on the men, and bad carry arms. In right of companies rear into column the only company commander who understood the movement was Capt. Ryan, the same who "eased off" in a previous movement. The left into line wheel which followed was executed with great improvement in the steadiness of the men. A repetition of formation of column to the rear showed some improvement except in Co. E, whose commander was new and had to be coached all through by the adjutant, who deserves great credit for the work he performed. When the major began to give his command in a more rapid succession some of the company commanders lost their heads completely. In close column of companies

on first company left in front Capt. Ryan's company went astray completely. In a deployment on fourth company two companies did not wait for the completion of the command, but started off on their own hook, which caused some delay in rectifying the error. After getting the line in shape the command "close column on first company right in front" was ordered, and would have been well executed had not the commanders of the two centre companies proved inefficient. In a deployment on fourth company one of the captains managed somehow to bring his men into line facing to the rear. Another repetition of formation of column to the rear showed some improvement, but the same unsteadiness and indecision on the part of officers which showed that they were not sure of what they were about was still apparent. The different movements were repeated several times with more or less satisfactory results; still the fact that officers do not devote sufficient time and interest to the study of tactics is manifest, and we earnestly hope that this report will wake them up to a proper appreciation of what is required of them.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Col. EMMONS CLARK.—The 7th had an outside door drill on Monday evening, April 17, in fatigue uniform and white belts, with quite a large attendance. The streets were very dusty, it was dark, and we found it impracticable to follow the movements. The wheels and marches in company front which came under our notice were executed with the usual accuracy of this regiment.

The regiment was drawn up in line on Broadway, opposite Courtlandt street, at about 9 A. M., on Thursday, April 20, for the purpose of escorting the 22d to their armory on their return from their visit to Philadelphia. The command was divided in 10 companies of 20 files, in full dress uniform, and presented, as usual, a handsome, trim appearance. Col. Clark was in command, accompanied by his full field and staff. The 22d regiment was delayed about an hour and a half over the time originally appointed, and the 7th had quite a long wait of it. An immense throng of people crowded the neighboring streets, sidewalks, and steps. The commands could not be heard along the whole line on account of the bustle and noise peculiar to Broadway, and the present was therefore not so well executed as the regiment is wont to do under fair circumstances. The wheel into line and marches in company front were excellent, however, and fully sustained the reputation of the regiment.

The Veteran Association held an election of officers on Wednesday evening, April 19, with an attendance of about 500. Besides electing captains and subalterns, the following choice of staff officers was made: C. B. Bostwick, major; Edward Kemp, commissary; J. J. McLaren, paymaster; T. M. Cheesman, surgeon; Rev. Dr. J. Tuttle Smith, chaplain. These elections were unanimous, except in the cases of the commissary and paymaster, who were carried through on majorities of 91 each.

THIRTEENTH NEW YORK.—Col. D. E. Austen.—A drill of this command was held at the Armory on Monday, April 17. The turn out was below the average of this regiment, being only 10 commands of 12 files, with a few extra files detailed for guard duty.

The manual of arms, which was first executed, was fully up to the standard now established by the regiment, which is probably not excelled by any in the Guard. A march in column of fours followed, which, while generally good, was somewhat injured by a failure to cover in Companies C and I. Both of these are commanded by old and experienced officers from the 9th New York, who should see to it that greater attention is paid to the smaller points of drill.

Wheelings followed on pivot lines chalked up on the floor, the Col. explaining "that it was done to more fully impress the pivots in regard to the size of the circle which they are required to describe; as in most instances it was improperly taught and executed." This is a very practical idea. Much time was spent upon these wheelings, which although poorly executed at the outset, were greatly improved towards the close.

To and on the right close column of divisions were next taken up, the command of Company F, as usual, seemingly being at sea. There was a tendency to carelessness on the part of companies in not uniformly executing the support in these successive movements—noticeable exceptions being Co. G on the right, and the left division under Captain Smith.

From column of fours close column of divisions was formed, both right and left in front—in each instance well performed, except the usual hesitancy on the part of the commandant of the 2d division.

The loadings and firings were next taken up and executed in excellent form, the colonel in some instances giving his commands of caution and execution at irregular cadence, a matter which we have had occasion already to find fault with, but which is not corrected. The colonel explains that he adopts this course to keep the men wide awake, and train them not to anticipate commands. He may be right.

A number of the officers seem to favor Captain Squires for Major Tyson during the winter, was expected soon to become vacant by the resignation of the latter. Ex-Captain Joseph J. Darling has also been frequently mentioned as available.

The regiment was reviewed by its uniformed veteran association on Thursday, April 20, of which we expect to have a report in our next edition.

NEW YORK.—The Citizens' corps of Troy had a full dress in-door parade at the armory on Tuesday night, April 18, and a full dress reception and drill at Harmony Hall, Thursday night, April 20.

The 19th Separate Company (Bvt. Major Wm. Haubenne-tel, commanding) is making rapid progressive strides, both in recruiting and improvement in drill and discipline. They have received permission from Maj.-Gen. Townsend to encamp two days during the Dutchess County Agricultural Fair. Camp and garrison equipage will be furnished them by the State. The command have issued invitations for a hop and reception for April 28th, which promises to be a grand affair.

The 15th Separate Company (Capt. B. Myers) is doing remarkably well. Recruits are coming in, but Capt. Myers uses just discrimination, and only the best material is accepted.

The return of election of Edward W. Caswell of the 14th regt., as lieutenant of Co. D, has been returned disapproved on account of his non-appearance before the Examining Board.

Capt. C. Jungbahn, of the 32d regt., has resigned. The commission of Asst. Surg. A. Hardrich, 32d regt., has been received.

Co. E, 14th regt., gave its second reception of its tenth season at the armory, April 17, with great success. We have received invitations to the closing drill of Cos. C and L, 23d regt., on Wednesday evening, April 26.

An election of a colonel for the 9th regiment which took place at the armory on Monday evening, April 17, under the direction of Brig.-Gen. Ward, commanding the 1st Brigade, resulted in the choice of ex-Adjutant-General of the 2d Brigade, William Seward, Jr., who on being notified of his

election repaired at once to the armory, where he accepted the proffered honor in a short speech. Those who prophesied a stormy election were disappointed, as the affair proceeded very quietly and the choice was made in the first balloting, Col. Seward receiving 18 out of 23 votes. Col. Seward has the reputation of being a good soldier and just the kind of man needed to revive the somewhat waning prestige of the 9th.

A full account of the 22d's visit to Philadelphia on April 19 will be published in next week's JOURNAL.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—G. O. No. 3, April 1, 1882, publishes the following commissions:

Jan. 26.—Capt. John N. Baker, paymaster 1st regiment, vice Aldrich, discharged.

Feb. 11.—1st Lieut. Edward O. Perkins, Co. D, 3d regiment, vice Tilton, discharged; 2d Lieut. William O. Ring, Co. D, 3d regiment, vice Perkins, promoted; 2d Lieut. Charles P. Hadley, Co. C, 3d regiment, vice Buxton, discharged.

March 1.—1st Lieut. William E. Grogan, Co. C, 1st regiment, vice Evans, discharged; 2d Lieut. Samuel W. Wallis, Co. C, 1st regiment, vice Scott, discharged.

MASSACHUSETTS.—We are in receipt of the Adjutant-General's report for 1881, a carefully prepared substantial document of 274 pages. It contains reports of the Judge Advocate-General, Surgeon-General, Inspector-General, encampment commanders, etc., a complete register, and important general and special orders issued. The number of able-bodied male citizens in the State between 18 and 45 years is given as 245,035, a gain of 6,273 over 1880. The authorized active militia consists of 334 officers and 4,436 enlisted men, of whom 317 officers and 3,818 men are at present in service. The attendance at the spring drills, which took the place of detailed inspections, was reduced to 77 as against 79 per cent. last year. The report states that the Adjutant-General has not yet become convinced of the utility of the changes in the law in this respect. The attendance at the annual encampment has also fallen from 85 per cent. last year to 79 per cent. this year. This is attributed to excursions by different organizations and the fact that the time for the annual encampment affects those in mechanical and mercantile pursuits. To prove or disprove this regimental encampments are recommended. With reference to hostility of employers to militia-men, extracts of reports on military education by Governor Andrew are quoted, which state the experience of English engineers, etc., is in favor of employment of militia-men on account of habits of obedience and discipline acquired by service as troops. The report also contains extracts from an article published by the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL (which is referred to as a "close observer of everything pertaining to the military and naval arms of the Government") in 1864, on discipline. The report confirms the views given in last year's report on the desirability of an increase of the pay of militia officers, and gives also a short resumé of the trip to Yorktown in October last. In referring to the inspection at camp it is stated that in nearly every command a certain looseness of manner, a general unsteadiness, which detracted from the soldierly character of the organizations, was apparent, and that the detailed inspections in the spring are more effective than those made at camp. There is not a complete understanding of the requirements of rifle practice, and there is little that is satisfactory to report—the report states. The Inspector-General recommends an inspector-general's department, where the officers in it should have a tenure of office on the same footing as the Adjutant-General's department.

The 6th Infantry, Col. Decker, has received orders to be inspected as follows: Co. A, Thursday, April 13, 8 P. M.; Co. I, Thursday, April 20, 8 P. M.; Co. E, Saturday, April 22, 8 P. M.; Co. G, Wednesday, April 26, 7:30 P. M.; Co. C, Wednesday, April 26, at 9 P. M.; Co. L, Friday, April 28, 8 P. M.; Co. B, May 1, 7:30 P. M.; Co. D, Monday, May 1, 9 P. M.; Co. M, Monday, May 8, 8 P. M.; Co. K, Tuesday, May 9, 8 P. M.; Co. F, Thursday, May 11, 8 P. M.; Co. H, Friday, May 12, 8 P. M.

The 5th Infantry will have battalion drills on May 1st and 11th.

Companies A and H, 9th Infantry, were inspected on Tuesday evening, April 18, and Companies D and G on Thursday evening, April 20.

It is stated that 1st Lieut. Essam, Co. G, 9th regiment, who was arrested a short time ago for assaulting a police officer, has been requested by Col. Strachan to resign.

The Lieutenants of Co. B, 9th regiment, have preferred charges against Capt. Cronin, arising out of financial difficulties in connection with his company. A Court-martial for his trial has been ordered by G. O. 47, A. G. O., on April 24, at 11 A. M., at the 9th regiment armory, to sit without regard to hours. Detail: Col. W. A. Bancroft, 5th regt.; Major T. B. Mathews, 1st regt.; Major F. B. Bogan, 9th regt.; Capt. John W. Hart, 2d Corps of Cadets, and Capt. Edwin R. Shumway, Co. A, 2d regt. Infantry. Capt. B. S. Parker, judge-advocate 1st Brigade, is appointed judge-advocate.

Co. B, 5th Infantry, reports the largest attendance at drills during March.

The Strachan Guards held their 13th annual ball on Friday evening, April 21st.

Companies C and I, 1st Infantry, were inspected on April 17th and 18th, respectively.

NORTH CAROLINA.—The report of the Adjutant General of North Carolina has recently been published. It contains a complete register of the military force of the State, an abstract of the muster rolls, a statement of receipts and disbursements on account of ordnance stores, orders, etc., issued during the year, a table showing the stations of companies, etc., etc. The most notable event referred to is the participation of a part of the force in the celebration at Yorktown, with fourteen companies of infantry, organized in two provincial battalions, aggregating 507 men, accompanied by an excellent volunteer brass band of thirty pieces. The report states that the representation was altogether creditable to the State, and that the troops compared favorably with those present from other States, in equipment, discipline and soldierly bearing. The troops were called out once during the year to aid the civil authorities, which occurred on December 29, on a telegraphic appeal from the Mayor of Plymouth, and was promptly responded to by two companies of infantry (F and G), who accomplished the purpose for which they were called out in a very satisfactory manner. The total strength of the State forces in 1881 was 158 officers and 1,428 men, organized into three regiments and two battalions of infantry and the Cape Fear Light Artillery, the latter numbering 37 officers and men.

The amount of patriotism required to be a North Carolina militiaman may be estimated from the following extract of instructions issued by the Adjutant General in regard to the Yorktown encampment:

"Each company must rely on itself for subsistence. It is out of the power of the State to provide for their subsistence. There is a total lack of means for such purpose. The situation at Yorktown, in the near vicinity of the finest fishing grounds, oyster beds, and market gardens in the

country, affords peculiar facilities for the abundant supply of edibles of the largest and choicest varieties at the most reasonable rates; and special arrangements might be made with caterers, or with any of the hotels or restaurants on the grounds to furnish meals to companies or battalions; but, nevertheless, I advise that each company carry with it the more important elements of the ration, such as bread, salt meats, coffee, sugar, salt, pepper, vinegar, candles, etc., and also cooking utensils, plates, and dishes."

Troops who remain jolly under such circumstances certainly deserve the admiration of the world, and admirers of Dickens will undoubtedly be gratified to learn the fact that the race of Mark Tapleys, which was supposed to have become well nigh extinct, is still flourishing on the classic soil of North Carolina.

20,142 tons of new shipping for the British navy are projected for the year 1882-83; 15,502 are to be built in the Royal Dockyards and 4,640 by contract, and 11,466 tons are to be armored, of which the dockyards are to contribute 11,016 tons and the contractors 450 tons. The armored ships to be completed, advanced, or begun, are fifteen in number. On Nov. 1 last there were in commission 14 armor plated ships, 37 frigates and corvettes, and 68 sloops and small vessels, making a total of 109 effective ships for general service. There were, besides, 9 armor plated ships employed in the First Reserve (coastguard ships), 9 sailing vessels as gunnery and training ships, 4 surveying ships, 5 troop ships, 9 drill ships of the Royal Naval Reserve, 6 stationary, receiving, and depot ships, besides other smaller vessels, making up a total of 241 ships, or 2 less than were in commission on the corresponding day in the year before.

An exhibition was recently had at Albert Hall, London, of a new form of bayonet exercise. Hitherto, the

bayonet drill, as practiced in the army, has been a mere calisthenic exercise, very good, no doubt, as a piece of gymnastic training, but nothing more. The men have delivered their points, thrusts, and parries vaguely in the air, to a wholly imaginary foe, whereas, in the new mode, bayonets are actually crossed, and in the "free play" allowed betwixt the combatants it becomes as exciting and instructive as a bout at fencing betwixt two adepts with foils. Thus the whole character of the exercise is changed, and a reality imparted which at once fascinates the men engaged and rivets their attention.

The last number of the proceedings of the "Royal Artillery Institute" publishes a lecture by Captain Ord Browne, in which he holds that "a steel-clad ship, from its power to resist a single blow, is admirably suited for running past a small number of guns, however heavy they may be; but, on the other hand, it suffers from the continued fire even of light guns." "The effect of a shot against steel plates is probably proportional, not to the shot's power of penetration, but to the stored-up work contained in the shot at the moment of impact. This is expressed by Wv divided by $2g$, where W is the shot's weight, v the striking velocity, and g the force of gravity. As an example, the 9.45 in. Krupp breechloading gun firing a shot weighing 348.3 lb. with a velocity 1890 feet per second can penetrate a plate 18.1 in. thick. The 38-ton gun, 12.5 in. calibre (British armament), firing a shot 812 lb., can penetrate a plate 17.9 in. thick only. Thus of the two, the Krupp gun, with only 8630 foot tons stored-up work, has rather the advantage in penetrating wrought iron. New-type guns have developed increased power. At Meppen in August, 1870, a Krupp 9.4 in. calibre gun, weighing

about 17½ tons, penetrated a 20-inch wrought-iron target composed of one 12 and one 8 inch plate, with about three inches of wood between. The projectiles, after piercing the target, went 3,500 yards up the range. When recovered, they scarcely showed any signs of being used. Captain Browne gives this rule for estimating the penetrative power of a gun: Allow one calibre thickness of armor for every thousand feet of striking velocity. As an example, supposing the muzzle velocity of a gun to be 1,500 feet, the velocity falling about 100 feet for every 500 yards, if the range is 1,000 yards the striking velocity is about 1,300 feet, taking 1.3 of the calibre, 1.3 x 9 gives 11.7 inches as the penetration. We may add that the above rule (which is so thoroughly simple) admits of mathematical proof, and very nearly agrees with the published tables of penetration in its general results. With new-type guns the figures are almost exactly coincident with fact.

NOTING the paper recently read before the London Society of Arts by Col. Matland, the Engineer says: "Turning for a moment to the discussion on the question of iron versus steel, we think he has hardly done Mr. Mallet justice in bracketing him with Tubal Cain. Mallet's plea for wrought iron cannot, we venture to think, be severed from the use of that metal. Indeed, the question is this moment at issue in the American hydraulic trials of coil-strengthened guns versus cast iron guns. The gun factory text book draws a very much needed distinction, in the words 'tensile strength' and 'tenacity,' between the total amount of work and the maximum pressure that a tube will bear. Mallet urged that wrought iron would not bear a high maximum, but that it would stretch so that it would take a larger amount of work to rupture it than the rigid steel

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of those days, and he therefore considered it the best metal for ordnance. On this plea wrought iron has generally been advocated, both as to endurance and safety should rupture occur. The weak point we feel—and this is possibly what Col. Maitland feels in this argument in favor of endurance—is that the extension which a metal will undergo within the limits of elasticity is so small that we do not know any one who has attempted to specify it. Mr. Abel, however, still maintains that steel is not so capable of resisting sudden strains as wrought iron, and Col. Maitland himself considers that the introduction of slow burning powder has favored the adoption of steel. With regard to the most advanced form of steel guns, namely, that embodying steel riband, we learn that experiments continue, but no

definite conclusions are arrived at as yet. As to breech-loaders, Col. Maitland points out that increase in the length of guns alone brought them in.

While the operatives at a mill in Boyton, Eng., were unpacking some American cotton, something dropped on the ground. On being picked up it was found to be a breech-loading pistol, bearing the mark "Massachusetts." It was loaded with ball and capped. The weapon was fired in the mill yard and the ball passed through a board of considerable thickness. This is worse than the weighing of American cotton with sand, stones, etc., of which the British complain. The next bale may contain a keg of dynamite.

The impression is that the Royal Military College of Canada will cease to exist. It is not popular in the country, and I doubt very much even if the vote passes this session, whether there will be any candidates for next entrance in June. The government wish to sustain it, but popular opinion is against the institution. It is a sad pity, for the college has already done good work, and although 45 per cent. of the graduates have gone to the United States or to the Imperial army, they

could all return in time of need better men. There is no doubt about the loyalty of Canadians to their country or to the Crown.—*Broad Arrow.*

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WHEAT.—At Lincoln, Nebraska, April 6, 1883, R. S. BROS. of Beatrice, Neb., to Mrs. ANN S. WHEAT, of Logan, Ohio, sister of Master J. C. Wheat, U. S. N.

PORTER.—RUSH At Philadelphia, April 20, 1883, JOHN BRIDGES PORTER, son of the late Colonel Andrew Porter, 16th U. S. Infantry, to ELIZABETH MURRAY, daughter of the late J. Murray Rush, Esq.

RUSSELL.—At Baltimore, Md., April 12, 1883, SUSIE WORTHINGTON, daughter of Pay Director A. W. Russell, U. S. N., to JOHN G. VAN HORNE of Jersey City.

DIED.

DONOVAN.—At the Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C., Sunday, April 16, Captain JOHN H. DONOVAN, U. S. Army, retired.

H. MYRON.—At Fort Wayne, Mich., April 9, 1883, ALVIN J. MYRON, only child of Major J. A. P. Hampton, 10th Infantry, aged eight years and ten months.

LANSING.—At Burlington, N. J., April 14, 1883, HENRY SEYMOUR LANSING, formerly Captain 12th U. S. Infantry.

MASTON.—At Boston Highlands, Mass., April 14, 1883, Lieutenant Colonel WARD MASTON, U. S. Marine Corps.

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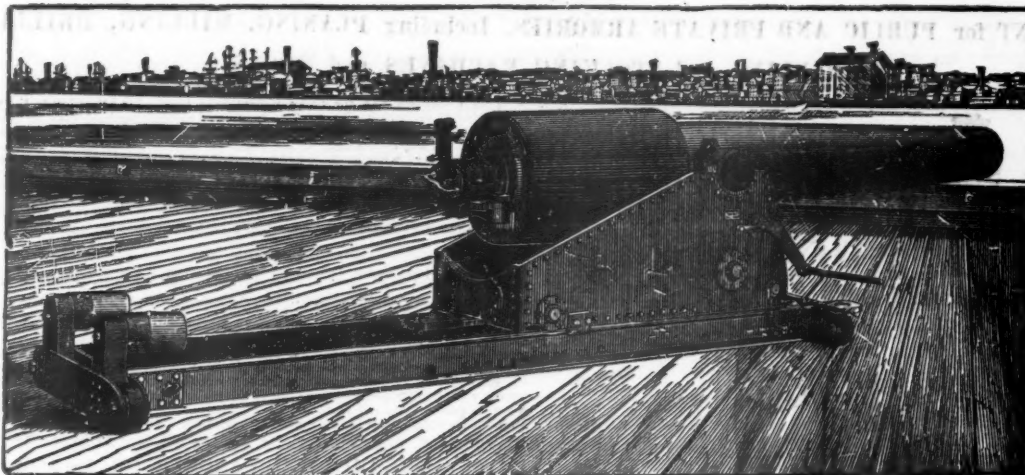
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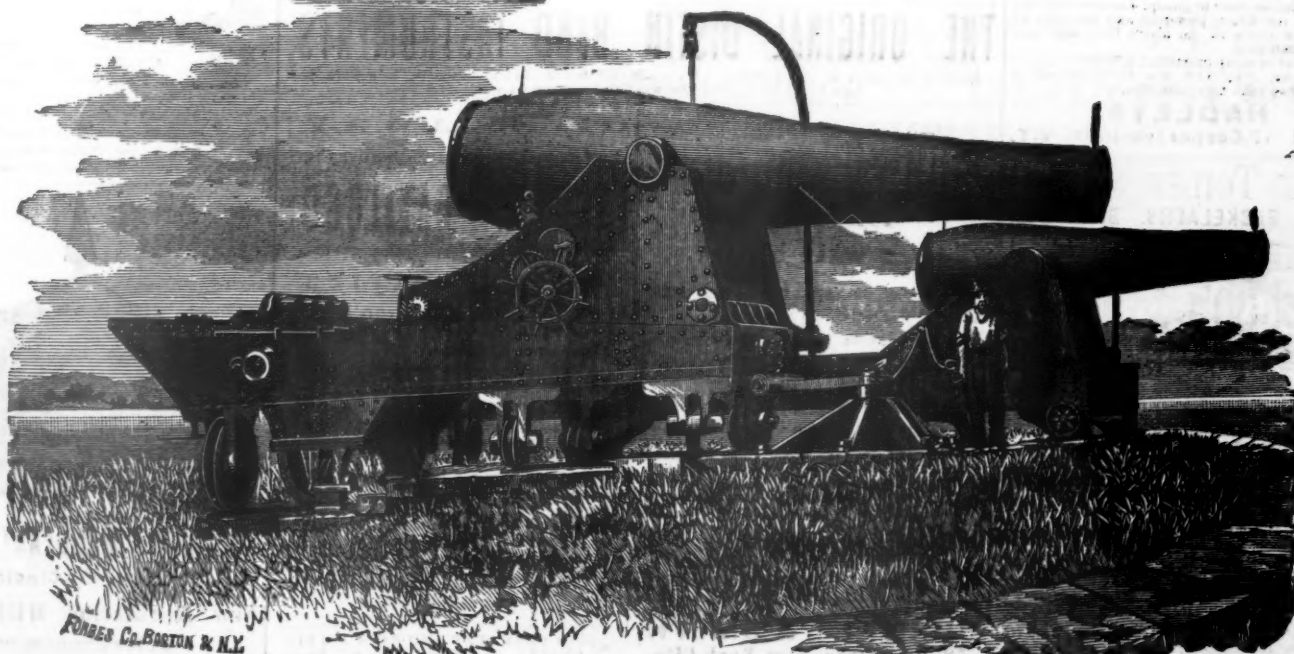
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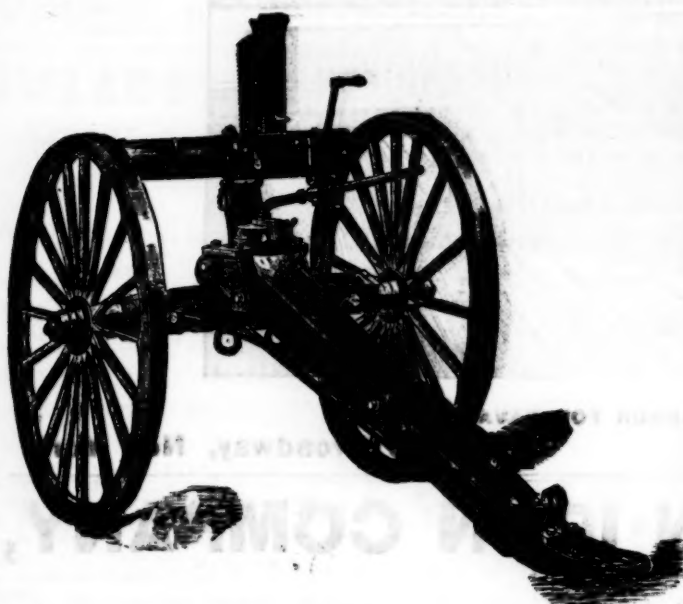
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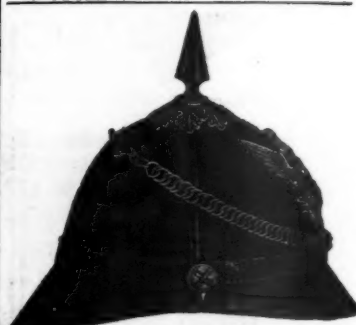
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